FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 142 *23 July 1979*

ARGENTINA

Formal Recognition of Nicaraguan Junta Seen as Unnecessary	B 1
HERALD Views Carter's Energy Plan, Cabinet Shakeup [21 Jul]	B 1
Atucha Nuclear Plant Back in Operation	B 2
Montonero Leader Announces New Offensive	B 2
Foreign Minister Offers Refuge to 1,000 Asian Families	B 2
Briefs: Telegram Service to Ships; Agreement With Poland	B 2

BOLIVIA

New Nicaraguan Government Officially Recognized	C 1
Sandinist Representative Holds Press Conference	C 1
UDP Issues Proposal on Power Distribution	C 1
UDP Blamed for Delaying National Vote Count	C 2
Padilla Comments on Democratization Process	C 2

BRAZIL

Unsolved Problems With Alcohol Fuel Cited [O GLOBO 20 Jul]	D 1
Fiat's Alcohol Engine Wins Government Recognition [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 20 Jul]	D 1

CHILE

Official Comments on Nuclear Agreement With Uruguay	E 1
Bomb Threat Grounds Folle's Plane	E 1
Interior Ministry Bans PDC-Sponsored Public Meeting	E 1
Foreign Minister Discusses Status of MIR Members	E 2
Two MIR-Planted Bombs Explode in Arica	E 2
'Group of 24' Terms New Labor Plan Regressive	E 2

COLOMBIA

Turbay Ayala Opens Congressional Session	F 1
Addresses Senate on Energy, Other Topics	F 2
Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction Recognized	F 4
Nicaraguan Navy Commander Departs for Guatemala	F 4
U.S. Drug Ship Captured in Territorial Waters	F 5
Army Machineguns U.S.-Registered Plane	F 5
Guerrillas Kill Two Police Officers	F 5

PARAGUAY

Suspended Newspapers Resume Publication H 1
ULTIMA HORA Asserts It Never Violated Constitution [18 Jul] H 1
Bulgarian TV Interviews Communist Party Leader [BTA] H 2
Briefs: Colombian Ambassador; Chilean Military Delegation H 2

PERU

Nicaragua's National Reconstruction Government Recognized J 1
President Discusses Power Transfer, Cabinet Changes J 1
Further Comments J 2
All-Out Campaign Against Drug Traffickers Launched [EXPRESO 18 Jul] J 2

VENEZUELA

Recognition of New Nicaraguan Government Reaffirmed L 1
Paper Analyzes 'Worst Crisis in U.S. History' L 1
Two Air Force Commanders Assume New Posts [EL UNIVERSAL 18 Jul] L 1

MEXICO

PEMEX Responsible for Damage From Oilspill M 1
Airlift Flies Food, Medicine to Nicaragua M 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Carazo Discusses Relations With Nicaragua P 1
Relief Operations for Nicaragua Underway P 2
Red Cross Coordinating Return of Refugees to Nicaragua P 3
President Carter's Energy Speech 'Touches Entire World' P 3
[LA NACION 17 Jul]

EL SALVADOR

Nicaraguan Ambassador Relinquishes Embassy to Sandinists P 3

GUATEMALA

Police Disperse 'Solidarity With Nicaragua' Demonstration P 4
Government Steps Up Protection of Officials P 4

HONDURAS

Army Releases Sandinists at Nicaraguan Border P 4
Nicaraguan Deserters Granted U.S. Visas P 5
LA PRENSA Claims Police Abuses Against Newsmen P 5

NICARAGUA

Reconstruction Government Members Address Managua Welcoming Rally P 6
Moises Hassan Speech P 6
Alfonso Robelo Address P 6
Sergio Ramirez Speech P 6
Daniel Ortega Address P 7
Government Minister Borge Speech P 8
Commander Cero Promises To Remain Vigilant P 8
Further on Statements by FSLN Leaders, Reconstruction Government P 9
Pastora Speaks on Arrival in Managua P 9
Interview With Alfonso Robelo [FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU 20 Jul] P 9
Interview With Foreign Minister P 11
Hassan Assesses State-Army Relations P 11
'Nation Will Not Be Communist' P 12
Planning Minister Outlines Economic Goals P 13
Interview With Sandinist Envoy in Algiers P 13
Sandinist Efforts To Normalize Domestic Situation Underway P 14
'Terrorists' To Be Executed Immediately P 15
Borge Issues Statement of Support to Panama on Canal Issue P 15
Junta Estimates Reconstruction Cost To Be $3 Billion P 15
Argentine Montonero Leader Views Lessons of Sandinist Victory P 16
National Guardsmen Seek Refuge in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras P 16
Guardsman Executed in Masaya P 17
163 Guardsmen Arrested in Granada P 17
LA PRENSA To Resume Publication Under Violeta Chamorro P 17

CUBA

Soviet Cooperation in Mining Industry Discussed in Moscow Q 1
Haydee Santamaria Meets With USSR, Bulgarian Culture Leaders Q 1
Jose Ramon Fernandez Receives MPLA Delegation Q 1
CARICOM Director Arrives Q 1
Rodriguez Briefs Iraqi President, Ends Visit Q 1
Flavio Bravo Arrives in Kuala Lumpur Q 2
Leopoldo Ariza Reports on End of FAO Meeting Q 2
MINREX Says Refugee Problem Being Used To Hurt SRV Q 3
MINREX Note Distributed Q 3
Camacho Aguilera Opens Industrial Gases Plant Q 4
Fidel Castro Promotes 5 MININT Colonels to Generals Q 4
Briefs: Electronics Industry; New Holguin Cooperative Q 4

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

No Resident Visa To Be Granted to Somoza S 1

BARBADOS

Foreign Minister Discusses Caribbean Politics S 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 17 Jul]

No Big Foreign Policy Shift Seen S 2
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 17 Jul]

JAMAICA

Electoral Reform Bill To Be Amended S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 18 Jul]

OTHER COUNTRIES

INTER-AMERICAN

Latin America To Block Worldwide Air Fare War V 1

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction Recognized V 1
Business Council Protests U.S. Protectionism V 1

ECUADOR

Communist Party Demands Diplomatic Relations With Cuba V 2
Supreme Court President Submits Resignation V 2

URUGUAY

Foreign Minister Comments on Aid to Nicaragua V 2

FORMAL RECOGNITION OF NICARAGUAN JUNTA SEEN AS UNNECESSARY

PY211818 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0158 GMT 21 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Jul (NA)--Well-informed diplomatic sources today reported that the Argentine Government does not consider that its relations with Nicaragua had been interrupted and, consequently, it believes that a formal recognition of the new Nicaraguan Government is not in order. This opinion is also supported by the fact that Eduardo Mario Breton, the Argentine ambassador in Managua, has stayed as head of the Argentine diplomatic mission and that the government of General Videla has been sending food and medicines to the Nicaraguan people through the International Red Cross.

Therefore, it is believed that recognition will be made--as is routine in these cases--through a simple note by the new Nicaraguan Government detailing its composition, of which the Argentine officials will simply take note.

HERALD VIEWS CARTER'S ENERGY PLAN, CABINET SHAKEUP

PY211958 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 21 Jul 79 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "Carter II"]

[Text] Jimmy Carter's deliberately dramatic attempt to revive his sagging presidency has got off to a mixed start. The rhetoric of his strongly-worded speeches on Sunday and Monday was obviously appreciated at home, where his poll ratings soared, but the actual details of his energy plan did not overimpress the outside world, where the dollar received yet another battering on the foreign exchange markets. The need for a cabinet shuffle was widely accepted, and the appointment of G. William Miller to be treasury secretary in place of Michael Blumenthal was welcomed, but the process dragged on for several rumour-filled days before being completed.

Many of Carter's fellow citizens clearly agree with his diagnosis of the country's ills, especially the crisis of confidence he said was gnawing at a land once noted for its extreme self-confidence. Part of this is due to lack of confidence in Carter himself, and the feeling that he is simply not providing the decisive leadership many people yearn for. This situation will not be changed by a promise, no matter how eloquent, by the President that in the future he would shape up. His statement to a group of White House visitors that he was "now involved in an intensive effort to review my own role as President, the make-up, the constitution of my government, our relationship with Congress" was also disquieting, as it suggested that the President was as lost in the White House as his more brutal critics assert. Many national leaders have to review their roles from time to time, but few are candid enough to tell the rest of the world they are doing so.

The President's new energy programme is also proving less drastic, in the short-term at least, than it appeared when Carter announced it. The most publicized feature of it was a pledge never to let oil imports rise above the 8.5 million barrels a day they reached in 1977. In that year, however, oil imports attained a peak that has not been challenged this year and was not expected to be in any danger in 1980, either, which means that in this respect at least Carter's energy programme is distinctly long-term. This disappointed those who unreasonably expected action to solve the petrol crunch now upsetting us motorists, and made many suspect that Carter's new programme will turn out to be as ineffective as were previous ones unveiled by him and previous presidents to great applause, only to fade away soon afterwards.

Carter has clearly sensed that something has gone wrong with the U.S. spirit, a contention derided by many "liberals" but accepted by almost everyone else. To many observers the people of the U.S. are no longer as vigorous, as willing to take risks or to undergo sacrifices, as they were in the past when the U.S. rose to become the world's most powerful and most influential nation. Sensing this is one thing, but doing something about it is quite another. Carter knows that he will have to perform far better in the months to come than he has in the past if he is to help his fellow citizens recapture some of the spirit they fear they have lost--and, needless to say, to help himself win the Democratic nomination and reelection in 1980.

ATUCHA NUCLEAR PLANT BACK IN OPERATION

PY202348 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 20 Jul 79 PY

[Text] The Atucha nuclear plant has been back in full operation since this morning, producing its total energy output of 364 megawatts. A spokesman of the National Atomic Energy Commission, CNEA, indicated that the heating process of the reactor--a prior step for the plant to generate electricity--functioned normally, therefore Atucha has been generating electricity at full strength since noon today.

MONTONERO LEADER ANNOUNCES NEW OFFENSIVE

PA222143 Paris AFP in English 2129 GMT 22 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Santiago, Chile, July 22 (AFP)--Argentine guerrilla leader Mario Firmenich announced a new offensive of the Montonero guerrilla movement against the Argentine Government in an interview published today by the Santiago newspaper ULTIMAS NOTICIAS. He said: "The Montoneros are not dead. The struggle is resuming, and this year we will launch an offensive over the whole territory." He added that every man, woman and child is a potential Montonero. When asked about the Chilean-Argentine dispute over the Beagle Channel at the southern tip of South America, he said: "They want the whole nation to get involved in a fratricidal war so that women, workers and children can die in it. The Chilean people is as peaceful as the Argentine people." Mr. Firmenich fought with the Sandinist guerrillas in Nicaragua.

FOREIGN MINISTER OFFERS REFUGE TO 1,000 ASIAN FAMILIES

PY211316 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1251 GMT 21 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Jul (NA)--Speaking at the Geneva UN conference on refugees, Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor today announced that Argentina is offering asylum to 1,000 families (a total of 4,000 to 5,000 persons) of refugees from countries of the Far East.

BRIEFS

TELEGRAM SERVICE TO SHIPS--The National Post Office and Telegraph Enterprise [ENCOTEL] has inaugurated a new telex machine for the transmission and reception of telegrams to and from ships at sea. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 July 79 PY]

AGREEMENT WITH POLAND--The executive branch has approved a scientific and technological cooperation agreement signed with Poland in Warsaw in May 1974. The agreement aims at the joint cooperation in scientific and technological development based on the principle of equal rights and mutual benefits including the exchange of information and the granting of scholarships. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 20 Jul 79 PY]

NEW NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED

PY202324 Paris AFP in Spanish 2310 GMT 20 Jul 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 20 Jul (AFP)--The Bolivian Government has officially recognized the Nicaraguan junta of national reconstruction and at the same time confirmed that it will not allow Anastasio Somoza to enter Bolivia.

Foreign Minister Julio Escobari Cusicangqui personally delivered the news to the local press 24 hours after he returned to La Paz from Costa Rica where he joined his counterparts from Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela a few days ago. Escobari said that Bolivia will provide "all its spiritual and material support to the new Nicaraguan officials."

SANDINIST REPRESENTATIVE HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

PY210336 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 21 Jul 79 PY

[Text] The victory of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, FSLN, is not only a victory of the Nicaraguan people in search of their freedom but a victory for all the people of the world, said (Roque Gutierrez), of the Sandinista liberation committee.

These remarks were made during a press conference to the news media as a part of a tour of several Latin American countries to explain the struggle carried out in that Central American country.

[Roque Gutierrez--Begin recording] Our victory is not only a Nicaraguan victory, it is a victory for Latin America, a victory for all the opressed people of the world because for every tyrant like Somoza there is an opposition like the Nicaraguan people. Just as Somoza fell, Pinochet will also fall, as well as all the dictatorships of Latin America, of all the world, dictatorships which exploit the people [words indistinct]. [end recording]

[Words indistinct] explained the government guidelines at all levels of the national reconstruction.

[Roque Gutierrez--Begin recording] We announce that the government has been established with the full support of the FSLN and the other democratic forces of the country. [end recording]

He said that the great national problems will be solved with the participation (?of all the people) and that measures will be implemented to recover all the goods of the people in the hands of the Somoza family. An extradition will be requested so that Somoza can answer all the charges against him and the people themselves will judge the former dictator and his family in accordance with revolutionary principles. [words indistinct]

UDP ISSUES PROPOSAL ON POWER DISTRIBUTION

PY201404 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 Jul 79 PY

[Text] The Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] issued the following proposal today: control of the executive branch for us; control of the legislative branch for the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] alliance. This political position was stated to Radio Fides by Oscar Eid Franco, member of the UDP national board.

Oscar Eid Franco also replied to accusations by other political groups that the UDP is guilty of delaying the national vote count:

[Begin Eid Franco recording] Quite the opposite is occurring in the room of the national tabulators. It is clear that the obstruction does not have its origin in the UDP but in the failure to release material, as completely as possible, of the National Electoral Court. [end recording]

But let us listen to the UDP proposal. Oscar Eid Franco said, regarding the suggestion made by the president of the military government junta to reach a national agreement, that it should be based on respect for the vote of the people. The verdict of the people is clear (?enough), according to Oscar Eid Franco.

[Begin Eid Franco recording] The country has already elected [words indistinct] which received support from the majority of Bolivian voters. Our front has won the right to be in charge of the executive branch. On the other hand, there are other forces which have a majority in the Congress, so they should be present there. That is why the people have elected them. To change or modify that equilibrium would risk upsetting the democratic process which we must protect. [end recording]

That is the political proposal the UDP launched (?instead of) recognizing the words of the president, who is in favor of a national agreement to consolidate democracy in Bolivia.

UDP BLAMED FOR DELAYING NATIONAL VOTE COUNT

PY201446 La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0845 GMT 20 Jul 79 PY

[Text] The second day of the national vote computation ended without a solution having been found to the main problem, which is caused by certain political delegates who consistently initiated discussions of no importance, thus delaying the important procedure as if following a preconceived plan of blocking the democratization process underway in the country.

The repeated appeals made by National Electoral Court officials not to [words indistinct] but to jointly adopt a suitable procedure to organize the work of the final vote count were heeded by few. Lasting a total of 3 and 1/2 hours, yesterday's sessions were largely lost in discussions, and practically no progress was made in the vote count itself. The regular delegate for the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] virtually monopolized the hearings, mostly to bring up questions which had nothing to do with the work for which he had been summoned. That situation made the represntative of the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] alliance request that the UDP be formally asked whether it is interested in the progress of the national vote computation.

PADILLA COMMENTS ON DEMOCRATIZATION PROCESS

PY201855 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0015 GMT 20 Jul 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 19 Jul (LATIN)--President David Padilla Arancibia announced today that the government military junta will urge political party leaders to reach a "great national agreement" and to maintain order and respect for the current laws in the new democratic period.

During an interview to be broadcast by the Catholic Radio Fides, Padilla said that "the post-electoral process has deteriorated not because of the government, but as a result of the actions of political leaders who are not living up to the people's expectations." Padilla told Radio Fides that "since 2 July--the day after the elections--the political movements have not been acting in accordance with the law. The politicians are making mutual accusations of fraud, and there are those who pronounce themselves president without waiting for a decision from the Chamber of Deputies, which is not right."

General Padilla made clear reference to the unceasing accusations made by the fronts of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement, the Democratic and Popular Unity, and the Nationalist Democratic Alliance on the "handling" of the people's votes. The head of the government military junta also disclosed that the military commands recently evaluated the political situation, "reasserting that the country must reach a period of democratization." He added: "From the information I have gathered so far from among the political fronts and leaders, it is quite difficult to reach a national agreement, but I will continue trying to achieve it." The president also said that "a dialog is necessary, including a dialog of friendship among the political leaders so as to meet at the Congress within a climate of cordiality to decide on the election of the new Bolivian president."

According to the national election results known so far, none of the candidates has the absolute majority necessary to be proclaimed president-elect. The new president will emerge, therefore, from an election in Congress, which will begin its work on 1 August. Padilla also revealed that his assumption of power had taken place essentially as a result of the danger that Gen Juan Pereda Asbun would have represented to the armed forces of the nation had he remained in power any longer." He added: "In fact, during General Pereda's government there was an absolute separation of the armed forces from the people, and after the latter had lost faith in the armed forces and jeopardized their security, I decided to assume power." He stated that in view of the circumstances, during a social function at the "Casa Argentina" in this capital he decided to overthrow General Pereda on the morning of 24 November with a clear objective: to call for general elections this year.

He also said that during the existence of his government, "there were rumors and reports of alleged coups every 3 hours; I was expecting someone to try a coup, but nobody did." He added: "I had problems the first month of my government, although not very serious ones, resulting from misunderstandings in some sectors of the armed forces. Finally, all of them were overcome through the dialog I have established with all the garrisons." He denied that during his time in power the United States and other sources of power had exerted pressure for the realization of elections. He admitted, however, that "apparently during the government of Gen Hugo Banzer this kind of pressure did exist, forcing him to allow a democratic opening."

The transfer of constitutional power is scheduled for 6 August, the day on which this nation will celebrate another anniversary of its independence.

UNSOLVED PROBLEMS WITH ALCOHOL FUEL CITED

PY210401 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 20 Jul 79 p 2 PY

[Editorial: "The Truth as an Additive"]

[Excerpts] Is the alcohol-powered automobile a fully developed solution? Most people do not have the real answer. In an interview with O GLOBO in May, the industrial technology secretary of the Industry and Commerce Ministry tried to clear up this question by pointing out the various problems which the use of alcohol as fuel still presents. A report from the Aerospace Technical Institute came to light, revealing the flaws which appear in almost all the vehicles converted to run on alochol.

There is no reason for dismay in the face of these problems. A realistic evaluation of the possibility of alcohol as fuel is precisely what is needed. This is the time to intensify alcohol research to eliminate problems such as the corrosion showing up in distilleries, tanks, motors and pumps in the distribution posts. We also need to resolve the problem of disposal of the residue of the winemaking industry [from which alcohol can be obtained], a strong pollutant which in large volumes--12 liters of residue per liter of wine produced--is being partially disposed of in rivers.

Once all the known and projected difficulties are resolved, we can give free rein to the confident expectations with which we followed the experiments with this important energy alternative. Some cries of optimism even prompted some foreign publications to praise our achievement, but since they were premature, they could discredit us in the future. Our basic mistake was to accept experimental results as definitive. This mistake is admissible in a layman's view of the question, but the hastiness coming from sectors which in some way have been involved in the project is unjustifiable. The national alcohol program must continue on its extremely promising course, receiving a sufficient supply of raw material, financial resources, technological assistance, careful evaluations and political determination.

FIAT'S ALCOHOL ENGINE WINS GOVERNMENT RECOGNITION

PY211843 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Jul 79 p 27 PY

[Excerpt] Sao Jose dos Campos--The Fiat alcohol engine was approved yesterday by the Aerospace Technical Center [CTA] in Sao Jose dos Campos, after the factory was able to reduce fuel consumption. In the next few days, the Industry and Commerce Ministry will formally approve the engine to authorize the Betim enterprise to sell its alcohol-run cars on the domestic market.

Thus, Fiat becomes the first enterprise having an alcohol engine recognized by the Brazilian Government. Prior approval of the engine is an unprecedented measure in technological terms, since this was the first time an international car manufacturer had to submit its product to testing before being able to introduce it on the market. In the case of alcohol engines, the requirement of prior testing stems from the fact that the CTA has been developing a national alcohol engine for more than 3 years, and from the need to set up technical standards for the Brazilian market. Another government objective in the development of the CTA engine is to prevent the transfer of "royalties" by alcohol engine manufacturers to their head offices abroad.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON NUCLEAR AGREEMENT WITH URUGUAY

PY201754 Montevideo Radio El Espec ador Network in Spanish 1500 GMT 20 Jul 79 PY

[Text] The Uruguayan foreign minister is ending his visit to Chile and will leave for Montevideo within an hour. At this moment Adolfo Folle Martinez is going from downtown Santiago toward Pudahuel Airport, where his Chilean counterpart will say goodbye to him. He had a number of meetings with Hernan Cubillos, and they signed a joint declaration and four bilateral agreements. One of the agreements refers to nuclear energy. It states that two Uruguayan experts will go to Santiago to receive special training in everything related to the generation of electricity from nuclear energy. Chile also offered all its experience and equipment in this field in order to prevent a duplication of efforts and investments which the two countries need to direct toward other purposes. All this was reported to Radio El Espectador's special correspondent in Chile by Col Romualdo Pizarro, president of the Chilean Nuclear Energy Commission.

[Begin Pizarro recording] This agreement which has just been signed here [words indistinct] to carry out joint projects of cooperation in various fields of applying nuclear energy to peaceful uses. One of the projects (?deals with) the instruction of personnel who will be trained in a short time in the management and planning of (?possible) nuclear projects in plants for generating electric energy. The basic purpose of this project is to train experts in the various fields as soon as possible. The generation of electricity through nuclear energy involves construction work, the nuclear part itself, quality control and the specific technology of certain types of (?nuclear reactors). [end recording]

Bomb Threat Grounds Folle's Plane

PY201826 Paris AFP in Spanish 1813 GMT 20 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 20 Jul (AFP)--It was reported here today that the plane in which Uruguayan Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle was travelling was obliged to return to Pudahuel Airport as a result of a report indicating there was a bomb on board. The Uruguayan foreign minister was returning to his country after a 5-day official visit to Chile. The plane had left Pudahuel Airport at 1600 GMT, but the Chilean Aeronautics Directorate ordered it to return. According to an airport report, an anonymous phone call reported that there was a bomb on board. Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos immediately went to the airport to get a report on the problem. It is believed that the plane will be able to leave after security agents have completed their inspection.

INTERIOR MINISTRY BANS PDC-SPONSORED PUBLIC MEETING

PY211423 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Contending that the ban on political parties is still fully in force, the government did not authorize a public meeting at the Ducal Theater. The petition had been made to the Interior Ministry by a group of nine prominent members of the dissolved Christian Democratic Party [PDC] led by Jaime Castillo, Tomas Reyes and (Genaro Arriagada). They stated in their petition that both domestic and international issues of public interest would be discussed at the meeting which was to be held at the Ducal Theater on Saturday, 28 July, from 1030 to 1330, and that foreign personalities would be invited to attend.

In reply to this petition, Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez issued yesterday the following public declaration:

"Pursuant to the request made by a group of persons headed by Jaime Castillo Velasco to hold a public meeting at the Ducal Theater in this city, where the speakers would be Patricio Aylwin, Andres Zaldivar and Eduardo Frei, the Interior Ministry deems it appropriate to remind the signatories of this request that the PDC was legally dissolved more than 2 years ago and that the ban on political parties is still fully in force in Chile. Therefore, it is not necessary to repeat the obvious resons which led the government to deny this request which violates the above regulations.

"Finally, the Interior Ministry deems it necessary to inform the public about its decision since the request makes reference to invitations extended to foreign personalities, who might be unaware of our legal system which is today enabling us to progress in peace toward a new institutional system, overcoming those obsolete patterns which caused our national coexistence to callapse."

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES STATUS OF MIR MEMBERS

PY211412 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Jul 79 PY

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has been studying the granting of safe conduct to members of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] in asylum at the Panamanian Embassy. Foreign Minister Cubillos announced that he had been studying the granting of safe conduct to extremists Gaston Munoz and Gloria Elgueta. As is known, the Panamanian Government granted political asylum to these persons. The foreign minister also indicated that he had been unofficially informed that another MIR leader, Manuel Ignacio Salas, had sought refuge at the Venezuelan Embassy. He made clear, however, that the Foreign Ministry has not yet received any official information on this case.

TWO MIR-PALNTED BOMBS EXPLODE IN ARICA

PY211514 Paris AFP in Spanish 1453 GMT 21 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Arica, Chile, 21 Jul (AFP)--Two powerful bombs exploded today near the local newspaper LA ESTRELLA, causing damage to the newspaper installations, it was reported here. The perpetrators of the attack left the following note: "We will kill you like dogs. Today Nicaragua, tomorrow Chile." The pamphlet was signed by the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), whom the government holds responsible for more than 40 bombs planted in various places throughout the country during the past 4 months.

'GROUP OF 24' TERMS NEW LABOR PLAN REGRESSIVE

PY211903 Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1645 GMT 21 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Santiago--At a meeting with several national leaders, the Group of 24--which has been studying constitutional issues independently from the government--has expressed its solidarity with the rejection of the labor plan stated by some union organizations. The group also issued a public statement in which it states that it regards the new institutional labor system as seriously regressive and that instead of reconciling social sectors, the new system will inevitably cause disturbances and conflicts of unpredictable consequences.

TURBAY AYALA OPENS CONGRESSIONAL SESSION

PA211623 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2356 GMT 20 Jul 79 PA

[Speech by Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala opening congressional session at the House of Representatives in Bogota on Independence Day, 20 July 1979--live]

[Excerpts] I want to address myself to a major topic in our lives, international policy. My administration has given it all due importance, not only as far as bilateral relations with our neighbors or the larger Andean community are concerned. I have tried to carry out a clear-cut policy in the subregion, the hemisphere and other continents with which we will have to tighten old ties in order to fashion new means of technological and cultural cooperation. By the same token, with a long-term view, Colombia must lay the groundwork for and achieve more dynamic and promising trade with other countries. I do not deny that this is an ambitious policy, as are all policies that seek to make a profound mark on the lives of nations. It is not an easy task because it is necessary to overcome the natural inclination to remain in our part of the world. To raise international policy above the parochial level will be a hard but pleasing endeavor around which sharp controversy will arise since there will no doubt be those who will criticize the country's diplomatic opening. However, I am willing to face the risks involved in wanting to place Colombia on the highest international plane that its natural limitations will allow.

[Concerning Nicaragua] Colombia, along with the other Andean countries, will be constantly mindful of all its obligations. My administration did not consider it necessary to sever relations with Nicaragua because we realized that this would enable us to work to restore democracy in that country as we have been doing, without closing the door to diplomatic asylum that, out of humanitarian feelings, we have granted to those who were able to save their lives under the protection of our flag in Managua. It is fitting to recall that, in our opinion, diplomatic relations do not involve any sort of solidarity with the governments of the states with which those relations are maintained. If we had severed relations with Nicaragua because we disagreed with the policy of the regime and its collaborators, as indeed we did, this would mean that we agree with the actions of other governments with which we also maintain relations and that is definitely not true.

I had to make lengthy reference to Colombia's international policy because we have acted on many occasions and topics. Colombia's position in conjunction with the foreign ministers of Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela entails moral and political obligations that cannot be avoided. Having championed the demarche against General Somoza's regime and having been linked so closely to the transfer from dictatorship to democracy in Nicaragua presupposes that the government set up by the liberation junta will be recognized as the sole legitimate government in that long-suffering Central American republic. In this sense, the Colombian Foreign Ministry addressed the various Andean countries to propose recognizing the Sandinist junta in the terms set forth in the Foreign Ministry's message. After the junta assumed power today, we released the following communique:

In line with the consultations held among the governments of various Andean countries, the Colombian Government today decided to officially recognize the Government of National Reconstruction as the new and only government of Nicaragua and to maintain diplomatic relations with it. [applause]

The joint committee of Colombian and Venezuelan negotiators is currently meeting to reach an agreement on the new negotiating stage that the two countries will undertake with the hope of finding a reasonable and prompt agreement on the delimitation of their marine and submarine areas. This resumption of talks also came out of the Cartagena meeting and was the first result of the cordial talk held with my colleague, President Luis Herrera Campins. Fortunately for the nation, the Foreign Relations Commission, comprising former presidents and very distinguished political leaders, has been and will continue to be a powerful aid in the better performance of our activities in this interesting field.

Addresses Senate on Energy, Other Topics

PA210253 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2249 GMT 20 Jul 79 PA

[Speech by Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala delivered at national capitol, Bogota, to open regular Senate sessions for 1979--live]

[Excerpts] Mr Vice President, Senators, Ministers, High Military Commands, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Gentlemen of the Senate, in formally declaring the regular Senate sessions for 1979 open, it pleases me to present the members of the National Congress my enthusiastic greetings as well as to renew the executive branch's determination to cooperate in order to better succeed in the important task which the government and the two chambers have been carrying out. Oil prices have soared in the last 5 years to the point that in this short period oil has increased in value more than 10 times, but this increase could be even larger if market quotations were taken as reference terms. These quotations have been oscillating between $30 and $40 per barrel.

The previous government had to modify not only the price policy but also the oil exploitation system, going from the old concession contracts to the association method. Thus began a realistic policy aimed at stimulating investments in this expensive area of activity. During my administration, OPEC's price-rise policy has had marked repercussions on our economy. On three different occasions the government has had to modify the prices of gasoline and fuel in general. Only (? kerosene), a product popularly consumed, has retained a stable price.

In my opinion, the policy adopted by OPEC constitutes a limiting factor on the development of Third World countries, which include the producing countries themselves. It is a stance which, in any event, has no solid basis and does not really stem from higher costs in the exploration for and exploitation of crude oil but which has political overtones of unconcealable gravity. It does not seem possible then, at the world level, to obtain a prompt solution in order to prevent a worsening of this problem. Everything points to the fact that the recent increase decreed by OPEC was not the last one but simply one more step in the dangerous price spiral.

In view of this situation, the study of measures aimed at expoliting other alternate energy sources constitutes a priority. Hydroelectric energy, coal, solar energy, nuclear energy, thermal energy using gas as fuel and geothermy constitute possibilities we must soon study seriously. Alcohol is another alternative which has already shown its effectiveness in other countries. Colombia, which has favorable conditions for the cultivation of sugarcane, will be able to find an energy source in it. One does not have to be too shrewd to list this problem as the most important one in today's world. We cannot escape its consequences and effects. We must confront the situation with foresight and determination.

Fortunately, Colombia has a vast hydroelectric potential as well as large coal reserves, which place it in an excellent position in terms of the hemisphere. In analogous fashion, there is the possibility of developing solar energy, geothermy and our gas deposits, which evidently constitute promising alternatives. I dare say that our energy problems are short and medium term. In the not too distant future we will have developed all our alternate sources without, of course, excluding the possibility that oil might be found under our soil. The prices at which crude oil is currently being sold on the international market have a single positive element, that of making deep-drilling investments viable, when in the past they were unprofitable or unattractive to investors.

A good many Western countries have established regorous controls to precent the squandering of this precious energy resource. These restrictive measures [words indistinct] cannot be well understood by those who, with total irresponsibility, assume that none of the advantages offered by the consumer society can be sacrified even in the case of circumstances as dramatic as the one I have taken upon myself to describe here briefly.

The government is not thinking about rationing. It wants to appeal to the good sense of the Colombians so that they, by themselves and aware of their social commitments, will establish the limitations they consider necessary and cooperate so there will be no need to resort to coercive measures in order to decrease the harsh impact of fuel scarcity. I believe that this appeal which I make to the users will be considered by some as a naive attitude by my administration. It could well be but perhaps I am not mistaken in appearing on this occasion, as I have done before, to the spirit of solidarity of my fellow countrymen.

I regard to the coffee problem, the government has channeled its efforts in two directions. In the foreign field, it has tried to decrease fluctuations in international coffee prices, urging the producing countries to greater discipline in their marketing policy. At the same time it has urged the consuming countries to establish mechanisms that will allow the implementation of the economic instruments considered in the international coffee pact. Within these guidelines, we reached an initial agreement with consumers which established a price range allowing adequate variations in price quotations. We have also advanced in the creation of a stabilization fund. It was also agreed that the producing countries will remain in permanent contact to determine their participation in the world market, thereby opening the opportunity to obtain a more assured [word indistinct].

This new [word indistinct] is supported by the government's firm decision to promote political cooperati in outlining an equitable world coffee system. This effort tends to avoid rapid and arti icial price increases and decreases that adversely affect the coffee industry and participation in foreign markets by this vast sector of our economy. The government also insists on the importance that importing countries commit themselves, with less skepticism, to a policy of lasting agreements since it can establish a just and stable market in which they themselves will benefit. The government will likewise continue to insist on the adoption of a real stock regulation policy since, without it, price stability cannot be established.

Coffee events in the immediate future will demand financial adjustments according to Brazilian climatic conditions. We have once again announced the domestic price but we have left the handling of the other coffee variable until the time when Brizilian climatic conditions will have been completely defined. It is obvious that the variables do not mean a reconsideration of the domestic purchasing price. Public opinion can be sure that the government will continue acting with great caution in its coffee policy and that it does not intend to appropriate for itself or for other economic sectors what is the coffee producers' right. It does intend to maintain a solid national coffee fund to help soften the effects caused by coffee industry fluctuations on the economy. This industry does not have magic instruments to predict the future.

When the press is muzzled or intimidated using ignoble economic threats, there is an immediate distortion of the image of a state or right, and the field is opened to the arbitrary retaliatory spirit of arrogant caudillos. My government, a zealous defender of all its legal and constitutional obligations will guarantee, regardless of the bittnerness of the civil dispute, total observation of freedom of the press. This is not a new attitude by the present administration. My firm intention was expressed in my speech before Congress in full during my inaugural ceremony and has been reasserted in later occasions. This has been the unyielding attitude of this administration. I cannot therefore understand the unnecessary displays of bravado by certain publications in defying nonexistent threats of possible reprisals to their systematic opposition efforts.

I insist that the executive has only guarantees to offer to its bitter critics. It goes without saying that during my administration I did not have, nor did I need, the support of EL ESPECTADOR, ALTERNATIVA and LA VOZ PROLETARIA. Neither did I have their tolerance. From them I only received the intense fire of their artillery.

NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION RECOGNIZED

PA210518 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0215 GMT 21 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 20 Jul (EFE)--Colombia today recognized the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction as the new Nicaraguan Government and announced that it will maintain diplomatic relations with that government. A communique issued by the presidency of the republic states that the measure was taken in conformity with [decisions reached in] consultation with the governments of the Andean group countries.

Colombia did not break relations with the Nicaraguan Government of Gen Aanstasio Somoza because it felt that it should extend humanitarian assistance to persons seeking asylum in its embassy. However, it did not recognize the junta until it came to power. In addition, the government confirmed that the Andean Pact nations will promote the establishment of a regional fund to support the reconstruction of Nicaragua. To this end, the board of the Cartagena Agreement has been charged with preparing, as soon as possible, an overall proposal for the establishment and operation of the fund.

NICARAGUAN NAVY COMMANDER DEPARTS FOR GUATEMALA

PA211652 Paris AFP in Spanish 1515 GMT 21 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Andres, Colombia, 21 Jul (AFP)--Lt Col Arturo Samuel Mohrke, the new commander of the Nicaraguan Navy who had taken refuge in San Andres after fleeing the Sandinists, traveled to Guatemala today. From there, he will go to the United States to join his family. The officer, who was the naval commander of Nicaragua's Atlantic region in Bluff, was appointed to this post by the new Nicaraguan Government. However, he said that he is not sure if the appointment "is for the best."

He arrived in San Andres aboard a gunboat when dictator Anastasio Somoza resigned the presidency and traveled to the United States as an exile. "I would be willing to return to Nicaragua if the new government calls me as long as my life and that of my family is respected," he said. "After all," he added, "I am a Nicaraguan and am loyal to my fatherland. I feel completely clean since I never participated in any repression or anything of that nature."

Before leaving for Guatemala, Mohrke said that his country should begin a process of reconstruction with great leaders who will know how to lead it. He was confident that the new Nicaraguan leaders will respect the life and property of those who supported Somoza, explaining that those who defended the dictator "did so because they were obligated to. Most of the jobs were generated by General Somoza and most Nicaraguans had to work for him or they would never have found a way of earning a living. I am ready to serve my country," he said, adding that he will let some time pass before returning "in order to see how the situation develops."

U.S. DRUG SHIP CAPTURED IN TERRITORIAL WATERS

PA201415 Paris AFP in Spanish 0244 GMT 20 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 19 Jul (AFP)--The Defense Ministry reported here today that a U.S. ship, the Trigoli, was captured by a Colombian warship for operating in territorial waters without permission. The ship was described as a regular-sized vessel capable of navigating on the high seas. It was reported that the ship was captured in the Atlantic Ocean when it was trying to get near [words indistinct] to load marihuana. The 15 crew members were arrested.

ARMY MACHINEGUNS U.S.-REGISTERED PLANE

PA222230 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2017 GMT 22 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Santa Marta, Colombia, 22 Jul (EFE)--Army troops today machinegunned a U.S.-registered small plane when it tried to take off grom a clandestine airport near the town of Cienaga. A military spokesman told EFE that the plane's crew, who were able to escape, were planning to load the small plane with marihuana to take it to the United States. Last week a Colombian Air Force plane shot down a marihuana-loaded D-45 plane that did not heed an order to land at an airfield after it had violated Colombia's airspace. The plane was shot down over the Caribbean. The two crew members of that plane were also able to escape, leaving behind nothing that would permit them to be identified.

GUERRILLAS KILL TWO POLICE OFFICERS

PA210334 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2028 GMT 21 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Medellin, Colombia, 20 Jul (EFE)--Alleged guerrillas of the Popular Liberation Army killed two police noncomissioned officers today. According to an official bulletin, Sergeants Juan Manuel Echeverri Garcia and Jose Luis Zapata Zapata were shot dead, one in front of the Bellavista Jail in Medellin and the other in the city's downtown sector. One of the guerrilla commands of the Pedro Leon Arboleda Group, which is active in the downtown areas of the country's main cities, claimed credit for the killings.

SUSPENDED NEWSPAPERS RESUME PUBLICATION

PY191454 [Editorial Report PY] The Asuncion newspapers LA TRIBUNA and ULTIMA HORA resumed their daily publication on 18 July 1979. The publication and distribution of the two newspapers had been suspended since 18 June 1979 by a resolution of the Paraguayan Interior Ministry.

ULTIMA HORA ASSERTS IT NEVER VIOLATED CONSTITUTION

PY201520 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 18 Jul 79 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "Resolution No. 435"]

[Text] We are back in circulation after having suffered an unjustified punishment which, despite the damage it inflicted on us, does not alter our way of thinking nor dampen our spirit as journalists who are schooled in the difficulties inherent in the vocation and mission of the press. It is perhaps our duty to point out that the ministerial sanction has been severe and based on articles of the Constitution whose interpretation leaves ample room of disagreement and even for refusal to accept the reasons given in the preamble of Resolution No. 435. But perhaps it is no longer pertinent to focus on this questionable aspect because the punitive action has been consummated, and its validity has been sufficiently thrashed out by the sectors of opinion in the country.

We still want to point out that the measure was unjust from juridical and ethical standpoints, although dwelling on this question does not change one iota of what has been done. But a truly sorry precedent has been left in the annals of the press, which wants to exercise its right to express its opinion freely and to inform, a right guaranteed by the national Constitution. To prove that the reasons and basis for the penalty applied to us are hollow, it should suffice to say that, in the 2 and 1/2 years since ULTIMA HORA resumed circulation, this newspaper has never opposed or distorted any value or postulate which our Constitution upholds in Articles 50, 71 and 72, neither has it endeavored "to spread sensationalism or false and tendentious news" or "to slander and defame high-ranking government officials..." Our sense of responsibility and basic professional attitude have been strong enough to keep us exercising a sensible kind of journalism, even when there was a need to criticize or decry deplorable actions by those who hold public positions or manage state institutions or handle state properties. We have always guided ourselves by the principles which are the essence of journalism and which are recognized standards of democratic coexistence, and by following those principles we have contributed to a wholesome informative dialog with the people by means of the written word to assist the constructive efforts of the government and the citizenry.

On countless occasions the highest authorities of the nation have praised the existence of freedom of the press, stressing the importance of preserving that freedom, which is specifically written into the Constitution. On the occasion of the 1967 national convention, when the country's current Constitution was promulgated, Dr. Sabino A. Montanaro himself, during the writing of Article No. 72 (guarantees and rights of the Constitution) praised the scope of that article, stating that "no law, decree or resolution can either limit or negate the right contained in this article." Subsequently, recalling those memorable moments, the national press of our day has understood and valued the current situation in this regard and has completely fulfilled the duties inherent to its functions. And we have understood more than ever to an appropriate extent the scope and significance of this rule of the game which guarantees fruitful dialog and solidarity between the people and the government.

BULGARIAN TV INTERVIEWS COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

AU211940 Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 21 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 21 (BTA)--"The victory of the heroic Nicaraguan people and of their 'Sandino' Liberation Front will have a strong impact on Paraguay," declared tonight in an interview given to the Bulgarian television Mr Antonio Maidana, first secretary of the CC of the Paraguayan Communist Party, who is on a visit in Bulgaria at the invitation of the first secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Todor Zhivkov. "These are the two oldest dictatorships in America, very corrupt, very repressive and most blindly subjected to U.S. imperialism," Mr Maidana elaborated. "Stroessner, Somoza's old friend, even erected a monument to him in one of the streets of Asuncion. Students pulled down this monument and threw it on the rubbish dump. Today even conservative sectors in Paraguay declare themselves against Somoza. A proof of this is the fact that the secretary general of the Radical Liberal Party, a bourgeois party, welcomed the victory of the people of Nicaragua."

"The Communist Party of Paraguay," Mr Maidana emphasized, "most warmly greeted this glorious victory, which is of particular importance for us, first, because it is a question of a struggle against the common enemy and, second because the victory in Nicaragua shows that however powerful it may look, imperialism and its puppet governments cannot forestall the victory of the peoples when they rally and heroically fight with the support of the great force of international solidarity."

Referring to the situation in Paraguay, Mr Maidana noted the extreme intensification of the economic crisis and of inflation in the country. During the first six months of the current year alone, he emphasized, the cost of living in the country went up by 50 percent. "The deterioration of the economic situation is the result above all of the domination of the imperialist monopolies in Paraguay's economy and of big landownerships which are, in our view, the two principal factors which hamper the development of the forces of production," declared the leader of the Paraguayan Communist Party. "This has brought about an exacerbation of the struggle against the repressive and treacherous policy of Stroessner's Fascist dictatorship."

Speaking about the difficult conditions in which the Paraguayan Communist Party has been compelled to fight, Mr Maidana pointed out that the party has existed for 51 years now, but it has been legitimate for a mere five months. In spite of this, he said, the dictatorship has failed, even for a moment, to sever the ties of the party with the masses or to silence its press.

In conclusion, Mr Maidana thanked the BCP and the Bulgarian people for their solidarity with the struggle of the Communist Party and the people of Paraguay and gave a high appraisal to the firm stand of the BCP in defence of proletarian internationalism,and of the friendship with the CPSU, with Lenin's party and motherland.

BRIEFS

COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR--The new Colombian ambassador to Paraguay, Ricardo Mendieta Rubiano, has presented his credentials to President Alfredo Stroessner during a ceremony in the Government House yesterday. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 11 Jul 79 p 8 PY]

CHILEAN MILITARY DELEGATION--A Chilean military delegation made up of members of the Chilean Army War Academy has arrived in the country for a visit. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 11 Jul 79 p 8 PY]

NICARAGUA'S NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED

PY211321 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Official Communique No 004/79 from the Peruvian Foreign Ministry:

In accordance with the consultations held (?among) the countries of the Andean group, the Peruvian Government decided today to officially recognize the national reconstruction junta as the new government of Nicaragua and to maintain diplomatic relations with it.

Lima, 20 Jul 1979. Public Relations and Press Office.

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES POWER TRANSFER, CABINET CHANGES

PY201509 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpts] President Francisco Morales Bermudez stressed that there is absolutely no truth in rumors which indicate that the military government does not intend to comply with its promise to transfer power to civilians on 28 July 1980.

He remarked that the reservations which the government recently made regarding certain general and transitory clauses of the new Constitution may make some people believe that it is looking for a pretext for not carrying out its commitment, but that they are very mistaken if this is their line of thought.

Morales Bermudez indicated that the people who believe this type of idea are the eternal pessimists and the usual detractors of the armed forces who do not want to believe or who cannot see that we are experiencing an historical and authentic revolutionary process. At the conclusion of a hard day's work, Morales visited the (?press room), where he was besieged by reporters. He revealed that the government's actions will be based on the 1933 Constitution until it hands over power to the civilians.

Morales Bermudez remarked that the country is entering a pre-electoral stage which demands that the chief of state make frequent direct contacts with the heads of the political parties. Thus an (?up to date) and democratic dialog, precisely in this, the year of our Pacific war heroes, will contribute to national unity and to an exchange of ideas about the nation's condition in order to help in the transfer of power.

He also stressed that the new Constitution will come into force on 28 July 1980 with the seating of the new constitutional government which is to be popularly elected. Meanwhile, the Constitution of 1933 is still in force. The president also remarked that, as is known publicly, ever since the revolutionary government took power it has been ruled by its own statute or by the Constitution, that of 1933, and by laws and other regulations which are compatible with the government's objectives. He also indicated that the upcoming electoral process, which will permit the transfer of power, will be guided by the norms and rules of the new Constitution and by others which are compatible with the transfer of power and government.

Regarding possible ministerial changes, the president remarked that within the guidelines of the government headed by the armed forces, there have been and there will continue to be changes in ministerial posts for reasons of military service and for other normal reasons. In this regard, he confirmed that there will be some changes in the cabinet in the near future [words indistinct]. This is a traditional concept which does not affect us.

Further Comments

PA202104 Paris AFP in Spanish 1539 GMT 20 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpt] Lima, 20 Jul (AFP)--Peruvian President Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez announced yesterday that "the government's actions will be governed by the 3 October 1968 statute and the existing 1933 Constitution," until we complete the transfer of power to the civilians.

However, the next elections which will permit the transfer of power on 28 July 1980 will be held in conformity with the norms of the new state Constitution since it is compatible with the political objective of the transfer, the president stated. Some articles and temporary provisions of the new Constitution promulgated by the Constituent Assembly last Thursday, 12 August, were studied by the military government on Friday, 13 July, raising doubts as to whether or not it was in effect. The provisions studied dealt with the charter on human rights, free transfer of agrarian debt bonds, the recall of the agrarian debt, elimination of the death penalty and others. In regard to this the chief of state said: "Without being in effect, the new 1979 Constitution can serve us as reference in fundamental government functions so as to seek proper harmony in this stage of transfer."

General Morales Bermudez emphatically reiterated that the revolutionary government will faithfully carry out its transfer commitment, as outlined in the Tupac Amaru plan, aspects of which are being strictly fulfilled.

ALL-OUT CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRUG TRAFFICKERS LAUNCHED

PA221204 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 18 Jul 79 p 9 PA

[Text] Using patrol boats, helicopters and light planes, the Peruvian Investigative Police (PIP) have launched a "war without quarter" against bands of international drug traffickers that have erected citadels and huge clandestine laboratories in the midst of the jungle.

At the same time, operations have been mounted to smash the network transporting cocaine from the jungle to the coast or, at any rate, to destroy the airstrips from which the drug is taken directly to Columbia and the United States.

The PIP's directorate of investigations of illicit drug trafficking has announced that the campaign has been more successful this year because more drugs have been seized during the first 3 months of 1979 than during the same period last year. PIP has been forced to redouble efforts in view of the onslaught by the traffickers, who arrive in our jungle with light planes, modern weapons and millions of soles to spend on bribing people living in nearby areas.

According to investigations conducted this week, there are over 100 large clandestine laboratories manufacturing cocaine hydrochlorate in the jungle area of Huanuco Department alone. These are moved constantly to inaccessible places to avert detection by the police.

RECOGNITION OF NEW NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT REAFFIRMED

PA211205 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 20 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpt] President Luis Herrera Campins today reiterated recognition of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction. He added that he expects the Nicaraguan authorities to appoint diplomatic representatives to Venezuela.

PAPER ANALYZES 'WORST CRISIS IN U.S. HISTORY'

PA201607 Caracas VENPRES Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1335 GMT 20 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 19 July (VENPRES)--Referring to "the most severe crisis in its history," EL DIARIO DE CARACAS asks in today's editorial: "What is happening in the United States?" It points out: "U.S. power has not cracked and the United States has not lost world preeminence, but it is undergoing--and there is no doubt about it--the most severe crisis in its history, especially because the previous ones were always part of an upward process and now it is in a stance of preservation, defensive of what it already is."

Regarding the resignation of the cabinet, the editorial points out that incredible things are happening in the United States because "5 years ago a president was on the verge of being dismissed by Congress," and after his resignation a president who had not been elected assumed office. The editorial also refers to the dollar crisis and the fact that an unpopular president has touched off a cabinet crisis because "apparently he did not feel he had the strength to request the resignation of two or three ministers."

The editorial asserts that this situation "without doubt" affects Venezuela. "As a nation situated in the dollar area, we suffer the economic consequences," it points out, and adds: Because we are members of OPEC "we are being accused of provoking a crisis. The hike in [the price of] petroleum, however, can be once again neutralized via the deterioration of the dollar." The editorial considers that "perhaps the leadership crisis and the centripetal influence the crisis will exert on North American policy may be favorable to the development of an autonomous regional unity that will reevaluate Latin American's role in the world.

TWO AIR FORCE COMMANDERS ASSUME NEW POSTS

PA211628 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 18 Jul 79 p 2, 28 PA

[Excerpt] Maracay, Venezuela, 17 July--During a ceremony at the operations ramp of the Mariscal Sucre Air Base in Boca del Rio, Brig Gen Jose Rafael Galindez Castillo and Brig Gen Kelly Feliciano Aguilera Nessi assumed their posts as chiefs of personnel and logistics of the Venezuelan Air Force, respectively.

RED CROSS COORDINATING RETURN OF REFUGEES TO NICARAGUA

PA211434 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Costa Rica will being sending back the 50,000 Nicaraguan refugees who want to return to their country. In view of the Nicaraguan refugees' pressure to return to their country, the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan Red Cross units are coordinating their efforts. It is currently impossible to return to Nicaragua since the border has not yet been reopened. This radio station will announce departure times and locations for the Nicaraguans. The refugees will be transported in buses rented by the United Nations. In Limon, 1,000 refugees began departing for Bluefields aboard boats chartered by the Red Cross. So far, 250 refugees have left Limon for Bluefields.

PRESIDENT CARTER'S ENERGY SPEECH 'TOUCHES ENTIRE WORLD'

PA210033 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 17 Jul 79 p 14 PA

[Editorial: "The United States and the Energy Crisis"]

[Excerpts] President Jimmy Carter's long-awaited speech on the energy problem turned out to be a conscientious analysis of the country's spiritual reserves which, in his opinion, began to deteriorate after the assassinations of John and Robert Kennedy. In President Carter's view, the energy problem is more than just the long lines of vehicles at gasoline stations. Prodding the people, Carter sought an injection of new faith in the nation's spirit--no more dependence on or docile submission to the dictums of OPEC, which has placed "a knife at our throats."

A challenge lies before Americans and in fact before all those being similarly extorted. All material and moral energies must be collected and set in motion despite the restraint the energy crisis is trying to impose on them.

In a speech described as one of the most dramatic that any president has delivered in times of peace, the U.S. President touched not only his compatriots' inner fiber but that of the entire world confronting the problem of the energy shortage and, to a certain extent, a spiritual energy shortage, a sensation very similar to the weariness felt after a prolonged effort.

Pessimism, apathy, materialism and immobility must be overcome if the world is to get started again. Taking all this into account, President Carter's exhortation for "all to join hands" in order to undertake courageous action rings very true.

EL SALVADOR

NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR RELINQUISHES EMBASSY TO SANDINISTS

PA221733 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1658 GMT 22 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguans living in San Salvador today took over the Nicaraguan Embassy in El Salvador. Ambassador Ernesto Rodriguez Lanuza relinquished embassy property to Sandinist representatives J. Adolfo Alfaro, Aldo Diaz Lacayo and Rafael Somarriba Guevara yesterday during a ceremony held in front of Salvadoran Notary Roberto Lara Velado. Rodriguez Lanuza was nervous and tears welled in his bloodshot eyes. The former ambassador, appointed by Gen Anastasio Somoza's administration in January, told ACAN-EFE that nine Nicaraguan officials and a Salvadoran secretary are now unemployed.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT CARAZO DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA

PA212044 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Jul 79 PA

[Unidentified reporter's interview with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, date and place not given--presumably recorded]

[Text] [Question] The situation in Nicaragua has been solved after 10 long months of crisis during which our country experienced some recent difficulties. Now that the junta has been officially sworn in and has taken office, what does the Costa Rican president think about the situation?

[Answer] Well, the task facing the junta is enormous. The work is hard. It is not just a matter of reconstructing the country as the junta's name indicates but of engineering peace and organizing the country's institutions. For that same reason, the work of the new Nicaraguan rulers will be very difficult. They are not starting from zero but from below zero and that is why I am certain the nations of this hemisphere are poised to help. All material aid from rich nations and all the institutional aid that the poorer countries can give will be given to Nicaragua. I am optimistic. However, I think it will be hard work and so we are most willing to help.

[Question] Mr President, there is a situation that has concerned Costa Rican [word indistinct] somewhat--the possibility that Nicaragua might become a new Cuba. How do you view these fears as government leader and from your political standpoint?

[Answer] Well, I think that the junta's work is so difficult that it will have to rely on all nations and so the best formula that the new Nicaraguan Government can adopt is a democratic one.

[Question] There is another aspect that has been widely publicized in our country. Some have criticized the government for its involvement, along with other countries, in this struggle to topple Somoza's tyranny while others have supported it. As president, are you ready to accept the results?

[Answer] Of course. The problem with Somoza was no longer just that of a dictator in our backyard. It was also his continuous intervention. Remember when a Costa Rican president had to coordinate matters with the guard? Remember how a public security minister had to seek shelter under some trees so the National Guard planes would not gun him down? Costa Ricans, remember how President Somoza always wanted to pressure Costa Rican presidents into making decisions and how he killed people along the border? He posed an imminent risk. Therefore, his disappearance is a boon to Costa Rica's tranquility. We cannot forget all the efforts that Somoza made to exert pressure on our country and our government and so I think that the end of his regime is one of the biggest boons to this country in this century.

[Question] Your administration's actions last year during this crisis in Nicaragua included the expropriation of General Somoza's properties in Costa Rica. Do you think Somoza sympathizers might take reprisals against the Costa Rican administration in any way?

[Answer] Well, that is very difficult and I have never stopped to ponder the consequences since national interests are above and beyond that.

[Question] What attitude will the Costa Rican administration adopt toward the new government, aside from the aid that can be given to it?

[Answer] Well, we are pursuing a policy of returning the refugees and a policy of material aid as far as technical assistance is concerned, but we are also interested in forming a work group which I set up a few days ago with several public officials and perhaps, with reinforcements from the private sector, to revitalize trade between Nicaragua and Costa Rica whether through the Central American Common Market or whatever formula the new Nicaraguan Government chooses. Certainly, due to its country's destruction, it will have priority [as heard] to choose the kind of organization it wants for Central American trade purposes. These tasks are of primary importance and so we will undertake them enthusiastically.

[Question] Mr President, one of the key issues between Costa Rica and Nicaragua is trade. Costa Rica purchases a large number of goods and raw materials in the Nicaraguan market. Is there any possibility of establishing bilateral conventions or joint ventures to quickly restore this trade?

[Answer] Well, I must first say that we are awaiting the administration of the oath of office to the Junta--as has taken place--and its organization so that, possibly with its work teams that were already at work in San Jose, it will begin working together with our Central American affairs integration team, composed of Vice President Jose Miguel Alfaro and the economy and industry minister, who will be in charge of a group that will sit down with the new government's representatives to decide those formulas. We do not want to arrive there with a preconceived notion. We have many ideas about ways of operating. But we think it is not a matter if fighting so our ideas will prevail but rather that the best ideas be followed.

[Question] Will relations with Nicaragua be established by appointing an ambassador in the next few hours?

[Answer] We have already accredited Costa Rican consul in Managua Eduardo Mora as charge d'affaires. He has already assumed responsibility for Costa Rica's relations at the embassy. In the next few days we will appoint an ambassador.

[Question] One thing. Some reports were circulating this morning that this Eduardo Mora is Manuel Mora's [Popular Vanguard Party secretary general] brother.

[Answer] Eduardo Mora is a Costa Rican who has been living in Nicaragua for many years and has been working as consul under our administration.

[Question] Mr President, do you think a new stage in Costa Rican-Nicaraguan relations has begun?

[Answer] Of course, and they are very new relations. It is impossible to say how they will evolve because, after 45 years of the Somoza dynasty, this is completely new.

RELIEF OPERATIONS FOR NICARAGUA UNDERWAY

PA201345 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jul 79 PA

[Text] A Costa Rican relief column will leave Cartago Saturday for Masaya to help its residents with food and medicine, according to a city council decision. The council agreed to rename Avenida Primera after Nicaraguan patriot Augusto Cesar Sandino. In addition, Cartago residents are collecting food and clothes for the Nicaraguan civl war victims.

Meanwhile, at the Costa Rica University auditorium a document will be released this afternoon creating reconstruction brigades for Nicaragua. The initiative seeks the formation of student and experts missions to Nicaragua. The document will include work offered by university students from Central America and the Caribbean, according to sources close to the Federation of University Students of Costa Rica.

PEMEX RESPONSIBLE FOR DAMAGE FROM OILSPILL

PA222202 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2047 GMT 22 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Ciudad del Carmen, Mexico, 22 Jul (EFE)--The state-owned Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) enterprise announced today that it will assume full responsibility for damage caused by the burning Ixtoc Uno oil well. Jose Luis Garcia Luna, coordinator of efforts to bring the well under control, said that although no demands have been made thus far, anyone suffering any damage from the oilspill in waters off Campeche will indemnified. He said that thus far, 48 days after the oil well caught fire, neither fishermen's unions nor independent fishermen have brought suit for damage from pollution.

Garcia Luna said that many slicks from the oilspill are already 5 or 6 miles off the coast, particularly off the Veracruz coast. He said that the slicks range between 150 and 1,500 square meters in size and that they have in turn formed "pools" which, according to PEMEX technicians, are easily controlled by solvents.

For his part, Environmental Control Chief Miguel Angel Garcia Lara said that thus far no evidence of harm to marine ecology has been found. He noted that approximately 4,000 samples of sand and marine flora and fauna have been collected to determine their behavior when in contact with hydrocarbons. He added that these investigations will last 1 week.

Felipe Martinez, president of the Federation of Cooperative Fishermen, noted that the fishing area has been restricted to 20 miles offshore until Ixtoc Uno is brought under control. Approximately 50,000 persons who depend on fishing for shrimp and other scaly species in the area may suffer serious damage if the oilspill is not controlled. Shrimp exports by independent fishermen's cooperatives produce an annual income of 2.5 billion (some $109 million) for Mexico.

Ixtoc Uno is burning 40 km off this city's coast, 1,300 km southeast of the capital.

AIRLIFT FLIES FOOD, MEDICINE TO NICARAGUA

PA202122 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1804 GMT 20 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 20 July (EFE)--It was reported here today that an airlift between Mexico and Nicaragua has been established to transport Mexican aid to the Central American country under reconstruction. The airlift was inaugurated with a flight of the presidential plane "Quetzalcoatl II," which yesterday transported to Managua a little more than 3 tons of food, clothing and medicines.

Sources in the army chief of staff's office reported that the flights of the "Quetzalcoatl II" and other Mexican Air Force planes will continue for about 15 days. Some 100 tons of food and medicines remain in several points of this capital as part of the aid that will be sent to Nicaragua. It is hoped that the amount will increase in the next few days due to a public collection campaign started by several government, political and private organizations.

Meanwhile, today the international airlines said that the aid to Nicaragua is keeping all flights to that country full. Practically all commercial planes that leave here for Nicaragua are full of food and other aid for the Nicaraguan people.

Rodriguez Lanuza's decision, made after talking to Nicaraguan residents, was communicated to the new Nicaraguan foreign minister and the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry. Embassy property will be turned over to the ambassador appointed [words indistinct] reconstruction that has just taken office in Nicaragua. The former ambassador to El Salvador declared that he will go to Guatemala and decided whether to return to his country at a later date.

GUATEMALA

POLICE DISPERSE 'SOLIDARITY WITH NICARAGUA' DEMONSTRATION

PA121203 Paris AFP in Spanish 0339 GMT 21 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 20 Jul (AFP)--A demonstration "of solidarity with the Nicaraguan people" was dissolved today by police. About 100 persons were overcome. As of 1930 (0130 GMT Saturday) it was not known how many persons had been arrested. More than 4,000 persons participated in the demonstration, which had been convoked despite official warnings that it could not be held because it lacked government authorization.

Shortly after 1700 local time police asked the demonstrators by means of loudspeakers to withdraw from the place where they had gathered and immediately began dispersing the crowd with tear gas and shots into the air. The demonstration was organized by the leftwing National Council of Labor Unity.

GOVERNMENT STEPS UP PROTECTION OF OFFICIALS

PA201507 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 20 Jul 79 PA

[Text] It was reported in official circles today that the government (? has adopted) appropriate measures to safeguard the members of the central government. However, it was not confirmed if measures to reinforce the protection of the officials were adopted [as heard]. The sources revealed that as soon as the kidnaping of Vice Foreign Minister Alfonso Alonso Lima was discovered, immediate measures were adopted to double vigilance over government officials. It was also stated that the identity of Alonso Lima's kidnapers has not been established yet but that investigation of the case is continuing.

HONDURAS

ARMY RELEASES SANDINISTS AT NICARAGUAN BORDER

PA221655 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1551 GMT 22 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 22 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Thirty-five Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) guerrillas were released by the Honduran Army on Friday, it was reported here today. The guerrillas belonged to the northern front columns that mistakenly entered Honduran territory during the fighting against the Nicaraguan National Guard as the civil war was at its fiercest in Nicaragua. Commander Eduardo, who has malaria, was among them. The guerrilla contingent released was part of a larger group deported to Mexico several weeks ago.

The 35 guerrillas were taken to the border town of Guasaule, in eastern El Paraiso Department, and turned over to the Sandinists, who have been in charge of customs there for several weeks. This is the first group of Nicaraguans to be returned to Nicaragua by the Honduran Government. Previously, they were being deported to friendly nations that agreed to give them political asylum.

NICARAGUAN DESERTERS GRANTED U.S. VISAS

PA221656 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 22 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--It was learned here today that 42 Nicaraguan Air Force pilots who deserted to Honduras on Wednesday and Thursday have been granted U.S. visas. The deserters, who arrived in Tegucigalpa aboard 26 air force and civilian transport planes, had been temporarily housed in Honduran Air Force installations under strict security.

Spokesmen for the provisional junta of the Government of National Reconstruction said here that if the Honduran administration allowed the pilots to stay in its territory, it would request their extradition for trial as war criminals. Official Honduran Government spokesmen hinted that if any of the pilots wanted to stay in the country, they would not be extradited to Nicaragua. However, all of them have decided to go to the United States.

The Honduran Government's attitude is due to its stated neutrality regarding the internal affairs of neighboring countries, particularly Nicaragua. When the Honduran Army took Sandinist guerrillas in as refugees or prisoners, it flatly refused to turn them over to the regime of deposed President Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle.

LA PRENSA CLAIMS POLICE ABUSES AGAINST NEWSMEN

PA202334 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2115 GMT 20 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 20 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Ramon Villeda Bermudez, director of the Honduran newspaper LA PRENSA, today reported to the Freedom Committee of the Inter-American Press Association (IAPA) police abuses against one of his reporters and a photographer. Villeda Bermudez explained to Guido Fernandez, a Costa Rican newsman and chairman of the IAPA Freedom Committee, that members of his staff were abused and intimidated yesterday for the second time.

The persons involved were photographer Omar Seuceda and reporter Marco Tulio Romero, who were arrested in a private office at Tegucigalpa International Airport and whose news material was confiscated. The two newsmen had been sent to cover the arrival of Nicaraguan Air Force planes carrying National Guard deserters. Cameraman Omar Sauceda had been arrested on Wednesday for the same reason. "The government's reports are biased and unreliable. For this reason, we must investigate events directly, "Villeda Bermudez told Guido Fernandez.

NICARAGUA

RECONSTRUCTION GOVERNMENT MEMBERS ADDRESS MANAGUA WELCOMING RALLY

Moises Hassan Speech

PA202052 Managua Cadena Panamericana de Radiodifusion in Spanish 1913 GMT 20 Jul 79 PA

[Relay by Panama City Domestic Service from Managua Domestic Service (now announcing as "Radio Sandino"; speech by Moises Hassan, member of junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, during welcoming rally in Managua on 20 July 1979--live]

[Text] To our dear and heroic Nicaraguan people gathered at this square today to show their firm will to fight and their great joy to see that, after a long night of 45 years, we are finally coming out and starting to see the light again. We are preparing ourselves for a better future. We know there will be difficulties. We know we have major enemies who are opposed to our revolution. However, we know that as the heroic Nicaraguan people knew how to carry out the revolution and take the final step to achieve their liberation, they will also know how to defend this revolution and teach all alien forces who want to stop our course that the Nicaraguan people will not be subdued so easily and that, if someone wants to come and stop their revolution and take their weapons away from them, he will have to come and take them, and that won't be easy. My revolutionary and militant greeting to the heroic Nicaraguan people.

Alfonso Robelo Address

PA202129 Managua Cadena Panamericana de Radiodifusion in Spanish 1915 GMT 20 Jul 79 PA

[Relay by San Jose Radio Monumental; speech by Alfonso Robelo Callejas, member of junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at welcoming rally in Managua--live]

[Text] People of Nicaragua: Long Live Free Nicaragua!

People said that the revolution would be too difficult to achieve, but here we are in the Plaza of the Revolution. Reconstruction may be very difficult, but nothing is too difficult for a people like this one, the people of Sandino. [applause] We all have a job to do. The task will be hard, but you can be sure that this revolution will be an example for America. Nicaragua decided to be free, because Nicaragua is beginning to be a republic, as Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal said. [shouts] Hail General Sandino! [shouts of "Viva"] Hail Pedro Joaquin Chamorro! Long Live the Sandinist Front! Long Live Free Nicaragua!

Sergio Ramirez Speech

PA202159 Managua Cadena Panamericana de Radiodifusion in Spanish 1917 GMT 20 Jul 79 PA

[Relay by Panama City Domestic Service; speech by Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at welcoming rally in Managua--live]

[Text] Nicaraguan Brothers, Nicaraguan Brothers: Today, the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction is being installed in the country to make the first steps of our revolution possible.

Today I wish to announce that our government is going to sign two important decrees. One will provide for the expropriation of all the property owned by the Somoza family and its accomplices. [lengthy applause] All the property which the Somoza family and hundreds of its accomplices had amassed with the blood of our people will now return to the people of Nicaragua. [applause] Somoza's lands will now become the lands of Nicaragua's peasants. In addition, by means of a decree, the murdering Somozist guard is dissolved forever. [applause] The army of Nicaragua now is the Sandinist army [applause], and the dirty Somozist Congress is abolished forever. [applause] No more Somozist deputies enjoying sinecures! [shouts] No more **zancudos**, the accomplices of Somzism! [applause] Our people will experience true democracy, true freedom. We will enjoy the consequences of this revolutionary victory which so many Nicaraguans made possible by generously giving their blood. One way to make this revolution possible is by not betraying our blood, by respecting that generous blood. Let us move forward in the construction of a new Nicaragua today, when we have ousted Somozism forever.

Daniel Ortega Address

PA202301 Managua Cadena Panamericana de Radiodifusion in Spanish 1920 GMT 20 Jul 79 PA

[Relayed by Panama City Domestic Service; speech by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at welcoming rally in Plaza de la Revolucion, Managua--live]

[Text] Nicaraguan people, people of Managua: Our revolutionary organization represented within the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has a commitment to you. We came here to take our first oaths. We came here to place ourselves at your service and to have you decide on our future. [applause, shouting] We came here, before the eyes of the world, before the eyes of international newsmen to show them what our people desire. The people of Nicaragua are voting at this time for the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], the people of Nicaragua are giving a vote of confidence to the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

Somoza used to say that your votes had to be bought; Somoza used to say that he had more than 500,000 voters who supported him. Where did Somoza get so many voters? [shouts] To these people who are gathered here to give their votes to the FSLN [applause], to support the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction [applause], to these people we will fulfill our solemn commitment not to betray this process, this process in which the poor, the exploited, the workers, the (?youth) of our country have shed their blood. Those who became involved in the struggle against the dictatorship suffered the repression of the dictatorship in the mountains, in the fields, and in the cities. It is to these people that the Sandinists are deeply committed and we will never betray these bloodied people. [lengthy applause, shouting]

Our martyrs, our heroes are present at this unique rally in the history of Nicaragua, this rally so long awaited by all of you and by our comrades. All the people of Nicaragua are present, from the small towns in the mountains to the harassed people of Monimbo in Masaya [applause], from the people of Chontales who played an important role in this struggle to the Indian community of Subtiava. And these, our people, will set the pace for the future of the Nicaraguan revolution. And it is to these people today that we members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction make a solemn pledge. One detail, comrades, which we almost forgot. Somoza established the state of siege and we believe that, according to Somoza, the state of seige is still in force. We do not need to decree the end of the state of siege because it ended with Somoza; it left with Somoza. [applause] A united people will never be defeated. A people who are armed will never be crushed. Free Fatherland or Death!

Government Minister Borge Speech

PA202012 Managua Cadena Panamericana de Radiodifusion in Spanish 1905 GMT 20 Jul 79 PA

[Relay by Panama City Domestic Service; statement by reconstruction Government Minister Tomas Borge during welcoming rally in Managua on 20 July--live]

[Text] A few years ago, in 1961, a group of men gathered to plant a seed. That seed has now borne fruit. These rifles, these combatants, are the fruit of that seed. [shouts] The war against the National Guard has ended. It has been difficult and bloody. And now, Nicaraguans, a new war begins--a war on backwardness, on poverty, on ignorance and immorality, a war against destruction.

This war is even more difficult than the first one. The people of Nicaragua were with us in the war against the guard. We ask the people: Will you also be with us in the war against ignorance and backwardness? [shouts] All Nicaraguans can be sure that the Government of National Reconstruction and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] will make all possible--and even impossible--efforts to rebuild this nation. But solutions are not going to happen overnight. Solutions will not fall from the sky like manna. Solutions call for work, sacrifice and sweat.

The Nicaraguan people, we are sure, will do all work that is necessary, make all sacrifices that are necessary and shed all sweat that is necessary to build a new Nicaragua. [shouts] As Eden Pastora said, this revolution will never be betrayed. This revolution will never be betrayed. This revolution brings a united, a monolithic, Sandinist front. This revolution has a united nation as its vanguard. It will advance despite all barriers, because it will never be defeated. If alien forces threaten us, if they dare to come to Nicaragua, all of our people and the FSLN will take up their rifles against the enemies of our people. [shouts]

We have said that we do not want foreign intervention. We have developed a policy to prevent that traditional enemy of Latin America, the United States, from intervening in our country. We do not want intervention, because this would cost much blood. But if intervention occurs, we want everyone to know, the children of Sandino will again raise their clenched fists and rifles to prevent that [drowned out by shouts, applause]

And on the side of the Nicaraguans will be the peoples of the world, and along with them, the peoples of Latin America in particular. You may be sure, (?brothers), that [words indistinct] sleep, that we are the soldiers of the people and that we will be alert 24 hours a day. You may be sure that this revolution will not be left unattended a single minute, and therefore, from now on, our combat cry of "Free Fatherland" will have more effect. [shouts]

Commander Cero Promises to Remain Vigilant

PA202002 Managua Cadena Panamericana de Radiodifusion in Spanish 1850 GMT 20 Jul 79 PA

[Relay by Panama City Domestic Service; Commander Cero statement at rally in Managua on 20 July--live]

[Text] I will be brief in telling the people two things. The first is that the things we are experiencing today are the best prize that the Nicaraguan people can give the Sandinist National Liberation Front, your vanguard in the fighting.

The second is my promise, on my honor, to remain vigilant at all times so that this revolution is not betrayed or changed. There will be time later to inform you of what is happening. Meanwhile, we will remain on the alert so that this revolution, I repeat, is not betrayed. Free Fatherland! [shouts: "Or Death"]

FURTHER ON STATEMENTS BY FSLN LEADERS, RECONSTRUCTION GOVERNMENT

Pastora Speaks on Arrival in Managua

PA202025 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1658 GMT 20 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 20 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Guerrilla Commander Eden Pastora told ACAN-EFE here today that the Nicaraguan civil war resulted in 35,000 to 40,000 dead. Pastora, the well-known "Cero" of the attack on the National Palace in Managua last August, arrived in this capital today together with his aides to attend the new government's accession to power. At "Sandino" airport, formerly "Las Mercedes," the guerrilla leader said that Gen Anastasio Somoza fled like a coward. Then he corrected himself: "No. He did not flee. We got him out with the language of lead bullets, the only language Somoza understands." Pastora arrived from Rivas Department near the Costa Rican border where the last battle was fought yesterday. Some 24 hours after interim President Francisco Urcuyo's flight, Somozist troops were still holding out in the southern front.

At the last position taken at Cibalsa Hotel, the fleeing soldiers left three guerrillas tied to their beds, surrounded by grenades that were to go off when the fire they started spread. Sandinist troops arrived in time to save the three young men. Maj Pablo Emilio Salazar, Somozist National Guard southern region commander, known by the code name of "Bravo," fled his post several days ago, Pastora told ACAN-EFE on arrival in Managua today. "He ran off with his whole zoo," the guerrilla said referring to the animal code names used by Salazar's aides. Rivas Commander Franklin Montenegro also fled in a gunboat to El Salvador. He was one of the most wanted officers because the Sandinists hold him responsible for many crimes. According to Commander Cero, Montenegro fled along with Guatemalan, Honduran, Salvadoran, Cuban exile and North American mercenaries. Sandinist troops led by Commander Exequel are currently in complete control of southern Nicaragua.

Pastora hopes that the members of his family who live in Costa Rica--he himself is a naturalized Costa Rican and lived there many years--will join him in Managua soon. He said the people will decide Nicaragua's political future in due course and that the future could well be either socialist or conservative. Pastora said the new government's platform is "on target." About his own future, he said that it is in the hands of the Sandinist Front's Joint National Directorate. "I am just another front member. I followed orders and that is why I came to Managua, to follow orders," the guerrilla added.

Interview With Alfonso Robelo

DW201345 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 20 Jul 79 p 2 DW

[Text] A few hours prior to the fall of Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza, FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU correspondent Romeo Rey talked in San Jose (Costa Rica) with Alfonso Robelo, one of the 5 members of the civilian junta leading the government toward the national reconstruction of Nicaragua. Robelo is a young entrepreneur who studied national economy at Georgetown University in Washington and who represents the bourgeois opposition front, FAO, in the junta.

[FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU--FR]: Many people fear Nicaragua could become a "second Cuba." They fear that the Sandinist National Liberation Front could brush aside the others.

[Robelo] There is no need to be afraid. No second Cuba will take place in our country, but there will be a new Nicaragua. We do not want to copy other revolutions although revolutions can have some things in common. Since Nicaragua has been so severely destroyed in civil war, we all must first pull on the same rope before we can think of politics.

[FR] May we know how you want to prepare the people for the forthcoming elections and what guarantees will safeguard proper and free elections?

[Robelo] I am 30 years old and I have never before in my life voted because going to the polls in the past did not make any sense. No democratic infrastructure exists in Nicaragua, no election lists, no identity cards, no political freedom. Just one opposition party participated in the elections. It was the party Somoza wanted to have as the opposition (a faction of the conservatives). So we will have quite some work to do. We must teach 70 percent illiterates the alphabet and the basic knowledge of democratic life. We must work out a new election law that will guarantee political freedom to all parties regardless of their ideologies.

[FR] On the other hand some people fear because of the presence of moderate politicians such as you in the new government that Nicaragua could be facing a "revolution without a revolution." All agree that Nicaragua needs a change. But how much of a change? Must just the Somoza clan disappear from the scene, or must there be a basic structural change?

[Robelo] The word moderate has become almost an insult lately. I have no reason to mistrust the leaders of this revolution. We mapped out our government program in total unity and with the free participation of all groups. Why should that be changed tomorrow? Basic changes must take place in Nicaragua.

[FR] What do you mean concretely?

[Robelo] We will restructure the economy, we will introduce a mixed economy with a state-owned sector responsible for natural resources, fishery, the woods and other natural wealth. Foreign trade with our most important export goods (cotton, meat, coffee) also must be nationalized. Then the people must get back the property Somoza has taken from them. Just think of the 20,000 square kilometers of land, of various farms, and the cement factory, the airline and the merchant fleet must be nationalized too. Our measures will be drastic, but they will guarantee peace. Everything else, however, must remain in private hands. I believe that private initiative as long as it fulfills a social function, will be an extraordinary incentive with regard to development.

[FR] Nicaragua is a field of ruins. You will need foreign help.

[Robelo] But only if our right for self-determination will be respected. In no case we will accept foreign help linked with conditions or demands. Since our liberation has cost us so much blood and tears it would mean loss of legitimation for us. We have enough alternatives. Since we will join the nonalined, we can certainly expect the aid of the other members of this movement such as of Latin American, Arab, and socialist countries.

[FR] How about the help of private foreign capital for the economic reconstruction of Nicaragua?

[Robelo] I think we ought to accept foreign investments in those sectors where we need it. Where national capital does not suffice, one thing is certain though--we will set priorities and make inspections.

[FR] Latin America has had bitter experience with private foreign investments. It had t accept becoming dependent.

[Robelo] Relatively little foreign capital has flown into Nicaragua. We have multinational enterprises only in mining, oil refinery, agro chemistry, and milk production. We are much more worried by the concentration of property in the hands of the Somoza family. Some firms were set up just for sucking the blood of our nation. So the Somozas were foreigners in Nicaragua and they always acted like foreigners.

Interview With Foreign Minister

LD211316 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Our special correspondent in Nicaragua, Joaquin Tagar, interviews the new foreign minister:

[Begin recording] [Question] What will be the broad lines of the new government's foreign policy?

[Answer] Well, basically, cordial relations with all countries in the world, regardless of their ideology, always provided they continue to respect our internal process, our sovereignty and our right to self-determination.

[Question] And with the Ibero-American world?

[Answer] Well, with the Ibero-American world, basically as with all other countries. We do not want to--though it is nevertheless very possible that we may have to--reduce the number of diplomatic missions we have at the moment. Nicaragua is a poor country which has just come through a very great crisis, and it is very probable that we shall find ourselves constrained to do without embassies in some of the countries where we have them at present, or at least to share our representation. For instance, there are three neighboring countries where at present we have separate embassies. We may possibly have one ambassador accredited to all three of these countries. This will be sorted out in the very near future.

[Question] And relations with Spain?

[Answer] Well, naturally, the most cordial of relations with the motherland, as always. [end recording]

Hassan Assesses State-Army Relations

PA220438 Paris AFP in Spanish 0055 GMT 22 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 21 Jul, (AFP)--Moises Hassan, one of the junta members of the Government of National Reconstruction has stated that the junta probably will maintain the present structure until the first reconstruction phase concludes in the country in approximately 3 or 4 years. Hassan noted that "any change in the government structure will depend on the pace of reconstruction. The junta will function as a collegaiate body with extraordinary powers. Its evolution will depend on the phases of the process."

Asked about the influence that the new Sandinist army, which fought and installed the junta in power, will have on political life, Hassan said that the leaders of the army will serve as bridge between the army staff and the junta. "Any difficulty arising between the army and the executive branch can be resolved by mutual agreement. This is easy to understand when one considers that the two matured together in the struggle," Hassan added. Hassan noted that "three of the five members of the junta are in complete agreement with the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. By this, I do not mean there are two factions within the junta, simply that Alfonso Robelo and Violeta Chamorro feel less close to the guerrillas who won power than the others."

"With regard to the National Guard," Hassan stated, "we did not think that it was going to disintegrate so easily as it did. Ephemeral President Urcuyo did us a big favor in allowing it to continue fighting until it suffered a decisive defeat." Although the junta had stated that it was going to integrate national guardsmen who had not committed any crime into the new army, that measure would have provoked serious difficulties. The disintegration of the National Guard and mass desertions by its members solved this problem.

"Within a few weeks, once we have resolved immediate emergencies, we will begin to dedicate ourselves seriously to the preparation of a new constitution that will be later presented to the Council of State for approval," Hassan continued. "The Council of State will be composed of 33 members elected from within the various groups and institutions that fought against Somozism," he added. "During reconstruction, Hassan said, "the junta will be united by the need to lift the country from ruins. After that, each can democratically choose his own path. As far as I am concerned, my aspiration is that once the first phase of the national reconstruction is over within 3 or 4 years, I will be able to return to my post in the university," Hassan concluded. Hassan, who as a result of a habit acquired after lengthy years in the guerrillas moves about with a pistol in his belt and a submachinegun, is one of Nicaragua's most brilliant physicists and mathematicians.

'Nation Will Not Be Communist'

LD202011 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Our special correspondent in Managua, Jaoquin Tagar, has interviewed some members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua.

Moises Hassan Morales, 32 years old, dean of the School of Humanities of Managua:

[Begin recording] In various parts of the world, particularly in the west, (?it is thought that Nicaragua) is now going to turn into a communist country, that it is going to be another Cuba.

[Hassan Morales] Certainly not. It is not going to become a communist country, nor is it going to be another Cuba. It's going to be a new Nicaragua [words indistinct] and it's going to be a country where the sovereign will of the people of Nicaragua will be carried out. It is not going to be a communist country. That is one of the lies, one of the rumors, that dictator Somoza and his underlings tried to spread throughout the world in an attempt to obstruct and [word indistinct] the struggle of the Nicaraguan people which is, or was, completely against the Somoza dictatorship. If the struggle is to maintain its momentum, Nicaragua must maintain its sovereignty and independence. [end recording]

Planning Minister Outlines Economic Goals

PA202040 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1619 GMT 20 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 20 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Planning Minister Roberto Mayorga Cortes stated here today that the new Nicaraguan Government will support the process of economic and social integration of the five Central American countries. The high-ranking Nicaraguan official, who arrived here last night from San Jose aboard a Mexican Air Force plane, stated: "We will actively participate in the integration of Central America so that its benefits may reach the people."

Mayorga Cortes, an expert economist, was secretary general of the Secretariat of Central American Economic Integration with headquarters in Guatemala. Mayorga Cortes is believed to be a convinced integrationist. Dressed in a black leather jacket and carrying a batch of economic projects under his arm, Mayorga Cortes told ACAN-EFE that the new Nicaraguan revolutionary government would strengthen the structure of the Latin American economic system. "We will stress multilateral approaches when attempts are made to find joint solutions to our common problems, especially those that may arise against the industrialized countries," he remarked.

The new minister added that "we will support Central American and Latin American integration insofar as it does not stand in the way of domestic changes or resurgence of the economy planned by the Government of National Reconstruction." Mayorga Cortes also said that the new Nicaraguan Government "will participate actively in international forums and organizations that embrace social and economic positions of the developing countries such as the nonalined meeting, the Group of 77, UNCTAD, and specialized UN organizations."

Interview With Sandinist Envoy in Algiers

LD230934 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0716 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Algiers--A senior official in the Nicaraguan liberation front has stated that the new regime in his country will be seeking to establish firm relations with Arab [words indistinct]. He also accused Israel and the United States of supporting former President Anastasio Somoza against the revolution which destroyed his regime last week.

The official, Col Guillermo Mendoza Chavez, told KUNA last night that the revolutionaries of the Sandinist front who took power in Nicaragua are prepared to stand on the side of the Arabs and the Palestinians against Israel. Colonel Mendoza is on a visit to Algeria on the first leg of a tour which is also to include [words indistinct] Syria and maybe Iran. He stated that the purpose of the tour is to ask for the assistance of these countries for the new revolutionary regime in the Latin American state and to thank them for the backing [words indistinct] the liberation war which was crowned by General Somoza fleeing to the United States last Thursday.

Colonel Mendoza stated: "Now we are certain that America and Israel were helping the dictator Somoza. Now after our victory over Somoza and imperialism we are prepared to fight imperialism and Israel on the side of the Arabs and the Palestinian revolution." He added, however, that Nicaragua is suffering many economic difficulties and has come out of the war exhausted. He stated: "We have paid a high price for the liberation of our country--more than 30,000 killed and 100,000 injured as well as five towns destroyed."

Colonel Mendoza said that the new regime wants to establish strong relations with the Arabs and does not want to depend on the United States. He added: "We are interested in opening an office for the Palestine Liberation Organization in Managua at embassy level."

SANDINIST EFFORTS TO NORMALIZE DOMESTIC SITUATION UNDERWAY

PA211832 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1445 GMT 21 Jul 79 PA

[By Jose Martin Sanchez]

[Text] Managua, 21 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--According to provisions of the new Sandinist regime, not even the name of toppled Gen Anastasio Somoza, whose family ruled Nicaragua for almost half a century, will remain. One of the new administration's first measures a few hours after its accession to power in Managua bans Somoza's name from townships, schools, hospitals, squares, streets or any public place. The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction also ordered the removal of all statues, busts and pictures of officials of the overthrown dynasty, although Nicaraguans had already knocked down and destroyed all monuments to the former regime.

The new officials also announced measures against a personality cult and a ban has been imposed on displaying pictures of Sandinist leaders or government officials in public places. The estate of the Somoza family and its associates will be expropriated. Attorney General Ernesto Castillo will confiscate the property of Somoza and of all the officials and military leaders who had left Nicaragua since December 1977. The Sandinist government insists on focusing efforts now on normalizing the country in order to begin a reconstruction process that they regard as "more difficult than toppling the dictatorship."

Most cities, especially Managua, which still bears signs of the 1972 earthquake, had entire neighborhoods razed during the indiscriminate bombing of the Somozist Air Force. The economy has been at a standstill for the past year. Businesses were looted in Managua in early June. Numerous luxury items can be found at bargain counters, but Nicaraguans are looking for only one thing--food. The government junta announced that it will immediately implement an emergency plan to provide food and shelter to hundreds of thousands of Nicaraguans who are war refugees.

Sandinist Commander Eden Pastora (Cero) told ACAN-EFE yesterday on his arrival in Managua that 35,000 to 40,000 people had died in the past 2 years. An immediate task will be to restore public services and communications. Sandinist leaders began establishing provisional commands in Managua today. Radio Sandino, the official voice of the revolution, aired directives on the organization and defense of the capital's neighborhoods.

The rebel military command urged soldiers and militiamen who have not organized themselves to do so immediately. The civilian population has been asked to provide full support to the provisional commands of the new government. Revolutionary chiefs have asked their men to be courteous in their dealings with civilians. Orders were given not to shoot into the air since this fosters disorderliness and is an unnecessary waste of ammunition. Gunfire was heard all over the city yesterday, as the Sandinist soldiers greeted their chiefs and the new Nicaraguan officials.

The state of siege and curfew decreed by the previous regime have been abolished, but the people are not allowed outside after 2100 for reasons of security and order. There are still some looters in the city. Some of them are armed with weapons that the Somozist soldiers left behind as they fled or sought refuge in embassies, churches and hospitals. The new officials warned looters that they will be punished to the full extent of the law if caught. At times, gangs of looters have used the name and insignia of the Sandinist front.

The new cabinet has begun working after being sworn in at Camino Real yesterday. Panamanian Ambassador Marcel Salamin was the first to present his credentials to the junta composed of Moises Ha[illegible]an, Sergio Ramirez, Daniel Ortega, Alfonso Robelo and Violeta Chamorro. Panama was the first country to recognize the junta shortly after its creation was announced in San Jose, Costa Rica 5 weeks ago.

There was flurry of international recognition of the junta yesterday. The governments of Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru issued pronouncements to that effect in a matter of hours. The governments of Costa Rica, Mexico, Grenada and Vietnam had recognized the new regime earlier. U.S. Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo reported in the United States that he will soon come to Nicaragua to present his credentials.

'Terrorists' To Be Executed Immediately

PA230220 Managua Domestic Service [the former Radio Nacional now announces as "Radio Sandino"] in Spanish 0154 GMT 23 Jul 79 PA

[Interior Ministry communique; no date given]

[Text] By this means, it is cautioned that any person sacking residences of private citizens, public buildings, businesses, industries and so forth will be arrested and punished drastically by the proper authorities. Likewise, anyone caught practicing the criminal actions of snipers or involved in any other terrorist action during this emergency period will be executed immediately.

[Signed] Tomas Borge, Interior Minister

BORGE ISSUES STATEMENT OF SUPPORT TO PANAMA ON CANAL ISSUE

PA210422 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0350 GMT 21 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 20 Jul, (ACAN-EFE)--Panamanian Marcel Salamin Cardenas was the first diplomat to present his credentials to the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, which tonight swore in the members of the new cabinet of 16 ministers during a ceremony held at the Camino Real Hotel in Managua. The ceremony began at 1900 (0000 GMT) and ended 1 hour later. Commander Tomas Borge Martinez, the new interior minister, said that the new government supports Panama in its struggle to recover its sovereignty over the canal. He enthusiastically thanked Gen Omar Torrijos for the unwavering support he gave the Sandinist National Liberation Front during the most difficult moments.

JUNTA ESTIMATES RECONSTRUCTION COST TO BE $3 BILLION

PA212150 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1703 GMT 21 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 21 Jul (EFE)--Samuel Santos, representative of the Sandinist National Liberation Front in Mexico, said here today that Nicaragua's postwar reconstruction will cost $3 billion. Santos said this figure is based on estimates by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction now ruling Nicaragua. He added that offers of solidarity are being received from all over the world, but stressed that "we Nicaraguans will not accept anything involving political commitments or strings." At the same time, he urged friendly countries to send the food they have offered as soon as possible because "we are on the verge of famine."

ARGENTINE MONTONERO LEADER VIEWS LESSONS OF SANDINIST VICTORY

PA222019 Paris AFP in Spanish 1719 GMT 22 Jul 79 PA

[By special correspondent Gilberto Lopez]

[Text] Managua, 22 Jul (AFP)--A few hours after victory, the Nicaraguan revolution, whose Sandinism attracts and disconcerts those who try to decipher its ideological course, is already the focus of attention by the Latin American left. The presence in Managua of Argentine Montonero leader Mario Firmenich is but the first indication of that interest after the first great revolutionary success in the continent since the Cuban revolution 20 years ago. Although he ruled out the possibility that the Sandinist victory in Nicaragua will become a new "model" for Latin American revolutionaries, Firmenich did not deny his organization's interest in the lessons of the Nicaraguan insurrection. "A study of the Sandinist struggle shows us quite an original combination of urban insurrection and rural guerrilla warfare," he said. The strategic encirclement of cities by the rural guerrillas was combined with the insurrection of the masses inside the cities, he added.

The Montonero leader also noted the role played by Costa Rica in this war. He stressed the importance of what he described as a "rearguard territory" for the Sandinist front. The paradox in this Central American war was that, contrary to all forecasts, defenseless Costa Rica played an important role in the victory against a regime which was believed to be heavily supported by the main military forces of the region--the Guatemalan and Salvadoran armies. Firmenich said this can be explained by viewing the current international situation, which is reflected in the OAS where Somoza's friends were isolated in the face of international anti-Somozist pressure.

"This shows that there is a new situation in the world, permitting us to surmise that for our continent the 1980's will be the decade of liberation and the counteroffensive of the Latin American people," Firmenich said. The Montonero leader, who was accompanied by his lieutenant, Fernando Vaca Narvaja, denied that members of his organization had fought with the Nicaraguan guerrillas, but he admitted that a Montonero medical brigade was present in the Masaya region during the conflict. "We have also given material support to the Sandinist front, particularly to finance the war in its last stages," he added.

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN SEEK REFUGE IN EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS

PA210538 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0117 GMT 21 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan military officials told ACAN-EFE this afternoon that at least 5,000 members of the defeated Nicaraguan National Guard have sought refuge in Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador. Over 300 Nicaraguan soldiers arrived in the eastern port of La Union in El Salvador in the past few hours in 2 barges and a fishing boat. They reported that when the guard surrendered, most officers loyal to ousted President Anastasio Somoza advised them to surrender or seek refuge in the countries of northern Central America. The soldiers made no other statements because they have sought political asylum here. Asked about the Sandinist victory, several of the guardsmen said that this is not the time to comment.

Guardsman Executed in Masay

PA202318 Paris AFP in Spanish 2235 GMT 20 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 20 Jul (AFP)--On Thursday, a few hours after their victory over the National Guard, Sandinist guerrillas found Sgt Alberto Gutierrez, better known as "Macho Negro," one of the militarymen most hated by them. Gutierrez was responsible for innumerable executions of youths, Sandinist followers popularly known here as "kids" from Managua's outskirts. The bodies of hundreds of teenagers were found in recent months in ditches at the side of roads in the outskirts of the capital. After being captured, a Sandinist spokesman reported, Sergeant Gutierrez argued that he had simply obeyed his superiors' orders.

According to the guerrillas, they were in no hurry to execute Gutierrez, thinking that his testimony might be useful, but a mob of some 3,000 persons gathered at a plaza in Masaya and demanded his execution. A guerrilla read the list of charges compiled against "Macho Negro," who then for the last time asked for clemency. Clemency was not granted, and a group of 14 guerrillas executed him.

163 Guardsmen Arrested in Granada

PA221442 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 22 Jul 79 PA

[Fernando Escobar telephone report from La Cruz, Guanacaste--live]

[Text] Commander Federico of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] high command told us that there are 163 guardsmen under arrest in Granada. It was also reported that FSLN members had to conduct a mopping-up operation to deactivate many mines planted by national guardsmen along several Nicaraguan roads. Finally, the Penas Blancas customs office in Costa Rica resumed its regular operations today. All permits to enter Nicaragua were previously granted by the Costa Rican Civil Guard.

LA PRENSA TO RESUME PUBLICATION UNDER VIOLETA CHAMORRO

PA211755 Paris AFP in Spanish 1545 GMT 21 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 21 Jul (AFP)--It was learned here today that the Nicaraguan newspaper LA PRENSA will reappear tomorrow in Nicaragua under the direction of Violeta de Chamorro. The newspaper, which was closed by deposed dictator Anastasio Somoza, will publish the history of the Sandinist movement and the plans of the new government on the front page of its Sunday edition.

According to reports received here today, the entire Chamorro family is working to rebuild the installations and equipment of the newspaper which were destroyed by the now disbanded National Guard a short time ago.

LA PRENSA, Nicaragua's main newspaper, was closed after the assassination of its director and founder, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, early this year. [as received] The assassination of Chamorro, perhaps one of Somoza's strongest opponents, led to the uprising, which ended with the overthrow of the dictator and the assumption of power by the Sandinist front.

SOVIET COOPERATION IN MINING INDUSTRY DISCUSSED IN MOSCOW

FL201423 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1358 GMT 20 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Cuban Mines and Geology Minister Manuel Cespedes Fernandez has met in Moscow with Vitaliy Morozov, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. They discussed various matters concerning Soviet-Cuban cooperation in the Cuban mining industry.

HAYDEE SANTAMARIA MEETS WITH USSR, BULGARIAN CULTURE LEADERS

FL211339 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Haydee Santamaria, president of the Casa de las Americas and member of the PCC Central Committee and Council of State, has received at the Casa de las Americas headquarters (Viktor Gavrilov), office chief of the USSR culture minister. Officials from the USSR Culture Ministry, USSR Embassy Counselor (Tagil Burkiyev) also attended the meeting. The Casa de las Americas also received (Emil Aleksandrov), deputy chairman of international relations of the Bulgarian State Committee for Culture. The prominent Bulgarian leader and Haydee Santamaria extensively discussed the fruitful cooperation between the Casa de las Americas and the State Committee for Culture in that fraternal country.

JOSE RAMON FERNANDEZ RECEIVES MPLA DELEGATION

FL211252 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers, has received (Victor Guilherme Narcaso), chief of agitation and propaganda of the MPLA Central Committee, and the members of the delegation accompanying him. The MPLA-Labor Party leader is invited by the Cuban party and government to the Caribbean Arts Festival--Carifesta 79--activities. During his stay in Havana he will hold talks on the cooperation agreement between the two countries. The meeting dealt with the steps taken by the MPLA delegation and the outstanding participation of Angolan artists in the third Carifesta.

CARICOM Director Arrives

FL201153 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1148 GMT 20 Jul 79 FL

[Text] CARICOM Director General Kurleigh King has arrived in Havana to participate in activities of the 1979 Caribbean Arts Festival. The maximum leader of this organization of the English-speaking Caribbean arrived with his wife and was received by Manual Torres, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation.

RODRIGUEZ BRIEFS IRAQI PRESIDENT, ENDS VISIT

FL201034 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, has ended a 5-day visit to Iraq related to preparations for the nonalined countries sixth summit conference that will be held in Cuba in September. During his stay in Iraq, Carlos Rafael was received by President Saddam Husayn whom he briefed on the organization of the conference.

FLAVIO BRAVO ARRIVES IN KUALA LUMPUR

FL211642 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Kuala Lumpur--Flavio Bravo, Cuban vice president of the Council of Ministers, today arrived for a 4-day visit to meet with Malaysian officials to discuss topics relating to the sixth summit of the nonalined countries. Bravo will deliver a special message to Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein Onn, from Cuban President Fidel Castro, and then he will meet with Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen. The Cuban leader arrived from the Lao People's Democratic Republic, after having visited democratic Korea, Vietnam, Afghanistan and Burma on his tour of various Asian countries.

LEOPOLDO ARIZA REPORTS ON END OF FAO MEETING

FL211813 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The Cuban delegation to the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development which has ended in Rome has expressed its satisfaction with the positive results reached at the international meeting at which 45 countries participated. Leopoldo Ariza Hidalgo, first vice president of the National Association of Small Farmers [ANAP] and Cuban candidate member to the conference, has told PRENSA LATINA that the positions of the developing countries were the ones adopted in the final documents. The reservations presented by a score of delegations representing industrialized capitalist countries to the most important decisions at the conference and the delaying tactics of those delegations could not prevent the motions proposed by the underdeveloped countries and supported by the socialist states from broadly succeeding.

Ariza said that the inclusion in the declaration of principles of the conference affirming that agrarian reform is a decisive factor in development was a triumph for the underdeveloped countries which acted in a united manner and defeated all amendment attempts by the capitalist representatives. The Cuban delegate added that the approval of a paragraph on national action programs in developing countries stressing limits on the size of private property was also a great victory for the nations of the so-called Third World. He added that in this part of the program the Unites States, France, Australia, Canada, the UK, Argentina and Brazil expressed their reservation.

The Cuban delegate to the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development said that the group of Nordic countries held a very positive position at the conference which brought praise from the delegates from the so-called Third World, who at the same time condemned the intransigent position of the industrialized capitalist countries. He added that the socialist countries proposed various positions on cooperative and collective agriculture which were supported by various Latin American delegations, among them Cuba, Panama and Mexico, which resulted in the recognition of agrarian reform as a prerequisite for rural development. Leopoldo Ariza said that the need to count on peasant organizations as an active factor in supporting agrarian reform was recommended.

He said that in general the conference was positive. He said Cuba will concern itself with seeing that everything is not just words but that what was agreed to is carried out. He said that the final documents are pretty well balanced even though they do not have all the force we would like to have seen. Ariza said that commission number two, which dealt with the problems of agrarian reform in the international area, was the most turbulent due to the instransigent position of the developed capitalist countries which tried to prevent or weaken the resolutions on economic and technical cooperation, international trade, private investment and the new economic order.

The European Economic Community and the United States maintained their negative positions in regards to protectionism as practiced by the industrialized countries for their agricultural production and the problem of tariff barriers faced by products from the Third World. Ariza said that the resolutions adopted despite the reservations from the industrialized capitalist countries will aid in seeing that in the future the UN Food and Agriculture Organization--FAO--can draw up policies on direct aid to the underdeveloped countries.

MINREX SAYS REFUGEE PROBLEM BEING USED TO HURT SRV

FL201849 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1811 GMT 20 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The Cuban Foreign Relations Ministry [MINREX] has issued the following declaration: On 28 June 1979 the chiefs of state or government of the United States of America, Japan, FRG, France, Great Britain, Canada and Italy meeting in Tokyo to study questions dealing with the energy problems issued a special declaration on the so-called Indochinese refugees. The declaration states that the situation of the refugees of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia presents humanitarian problems of historic proportions and constitutes a threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Further on the aforementioned declaration calls on Vietnam and other countries of Indochina to take urgent and effective measures to eliminate the present suffering and human injustice.

The so-called Indochina refugee problem is a fact which has been created and encouraged by imperialism, its allies and the Chinese leaders to cause domestic difficulties and harm the international prestige of the countries of the peninsula, and very especially Vietnam. It is significant that it is precisely North American imperialism--which waged a barbaric and genocidal war against the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea--is the one to now be concerned with suffering of the so-called Indochinese refugees, by alleging supposed humanitarian reasons.

The MINREX note also adds that the whole world knows about the United State's refusal to indemnify Vietnam for the destructions from the war as stipulated in the Paris agreements of 1973. Now, on the pretext to aid the so-called quote refugees unquote, imperialism and its allies withdraw their limited aid to Vietnam and try to trick world public opinion by hiding the true nature of this action.

The MINREX expresses its condemnation of the so-called Indochinese refugee problem which tries to distort reality and hide the true causes of this situation and play the Beijing leaders aggressive policy game. Cuba once again expresses its unrestricted support for the just position of the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] on the so-called Indochina refugees. It also calls on the peoples of the world who love peace and justice to oppose this new maneuver by North American imperialism and its allies. The Cuban MINREX note also calls for efforts to prevent the designs attempting to turn the meeting organized by the United Nations, which will be held in Geneva over the next couple of days in July, into a forum against the thousand times heroic people of Vietnam.

MINREX Note Distributed

FL211834 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Jul 79 FL

[xt] The Cuban **mission** in Geneva today distributed the Foreign Ministry--MINREX--declaration t the delegations participating in the conference on Indochinese emigration. The declaration states that the so-called Indochina refugee problem is a fact created by North American imperialism, the same which carried out a barbaric and genocidal war against the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

CAMACHO AGUILERA OPENS INDUSTRIAL GASES PLANT

FL210054 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Jul 79 FL

[Text] A modern plant to produce industrial gases was inaugurated today in La Lisa Municipality, Havana City Province. The inaugural ceremony was presided over by Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat and first secretary of the party in Havana City Province. The plant of German technology is the first of its type in the country and will produce oxygen, nitrogen and argon--gases of greatest importance and need for the economic development of the country. With production from this industry, national demand will be satisfied and existing imports will be reduced. Others attending the ceremony with Camacho Aguilera were Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation and member of the PCC Central Committee, Antonio Esquivel, minister of the chemical industry, and Heinz Langer, ambassador of the GDR to Cuba, and (Rolfe Petzol), secretary of the Cuba-GDR chemical subcommittee.

FIDEL CASTRO PROMOTES 5 MININT COLONELS TO GENERALS

FL211352 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 21 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has presented the grades of brigade general to the colonels from the Interior Ministry [MININT] Angel Martir Carrion, Fabian Escalante Font, Pascual Martinez Gil, Luis F. Denis Diaz and Pedro Pupo Perez. The promotions--which have also taken into consideration the merits achieved and the willingness to fulfill the missions assigned by the homeland--take place in the framework of the historic celebration of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the state security organs and the National Revolutionary Police and the 26th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks.

BRIEFS

ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY--Pinar del Rio Province will become the center of the National Electronics Industry. The statement has been made by Rodrigo Fernandez Monert, president of the National Institute of Automated Systems and Computation Techniques. The inauguration of a modern electronics data processing center in the westernmost capital is the first step to this end, he added. For his part, Enrique Soto, member of the provincial party bureau, asserted that the construction of a much bigger and more appropriate data processing center will start in August. He added that the factory of table and pocket model calculators would be transferred to Pinar del Rio Province. Construction of the first factory of elements for semiconductors began this year. This factory will be part of a complex for the electronics industry which will consist of a total of seven factories in a few years. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1639 GMT 18 Jul 79 FL]

NEW HOLGUIN COOPERATIVE--Up to the moment 50 agricultural-livestock production cooperatives have been established in Holguin Province. The last one was established in Guabasiabo and will be named "Abel Santamaria" in remembrance of the heroic assailant on the Moncada Barracks. The new cooperative has more than 8 caballerias of land 39 associates. It is located in Gibara Municipality. It will produce beans, tubers and vegetables. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Jul 79 FL]

BAHAMAS

NO RESIDENT VISA TO BE GRANTED TO SOMOZA

PA230119 Paris AFP in English 0111 GMT 22 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Nassau, July 22 (AFP)--Bahamas authorities said today that they do not intend to give residents visa to the ousted president of Nicaragua, Anastasio Somoza, who left Florida Friday on the yacht Avante for the Bahamas. Reliable sources said here today that General Somoza and his party would be allowed to stay in the Bahamas for two weeks as tourists if they wish. The government apparently wants to avoid a repetition of its experience with the ousted shah of Iran, who spent two months on Paradise Island, near Nassau, before going on to Mexico last June 10. The authorities had to mobilize dozens of policement night and day to protect the shah.

BARBADOS

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES CARIBBEAN POLITICS

FI202220 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 17 Jul 79 p 1 FL

[Text] Barbados does not wish to see a cold war situation developing in the Caribbean, Foreign Minister Mr. Henry Forde said yesterday. In a 80-minute foreign policy statement, delivered at the opening session of the conference of heads of overseas missions, Mr. Forde said that attempts to drive ideological wedges between CARICOM states will not be tolerated. The meeting is taking place at the Wildey Conference Centre. "We do not welcome efforts to establish opposing camps. That opens the way for a return of colonialism in a 20th century guise and a modern version of the principle "divide and rule," Mr. Forde said.

Recent events in the Eastern Carribbean, he added, had cast a shadow over international relations within the area. In an obvious reference to stepped up American and Cuban activity in the region, Mr. Forde said that the threat of involvement by world powers or their proxies is real. "Barbados' position in this dangerous situation is no cold war in the Caribbean." The foreign minister said the different ideologies could be accommodated without falling victims to the "war." "What we hope is that our respective countries will try to work out for themselves ideas and concepts created here in the Caribbean to meet the needs of Caribbean people, and not merely slavishly follow slogans manufactured in the East or West," he added.

Mr. Forde warned that no progress will be made if mutual distrust or suspicion "induces us to squander our slender resources on armaments and arms training." He said that the Caribbean cannot hope to influence international relations if relations between member states are found wanting. Mr. Forde also commented on ties with Cuba and the United States. He said that Barbados will continue to have diplomatic relations with Cuba..."But these must be conducted on the clear understanding that our systems of government differ, that our interests in the Third World coalesce and that our interests in the Caribbean diverge."

He said that Cuba must be aware that militarisation is not the principal aim of Barbados' foreign policy, but the economic and political strength of CARICOM. The communist state was also cautioned to be sensitive in its dealings with the eastern Caribbean. (Mr. Forde recently protested to Havana that it was insensitive in its activities). The foreign minister said that until recently, Cuba had not shown any interest in the Commonwealth Caribbean. He said that although Barbados has assisted in the early development of Cuba, "there has been not until now any reciprocal concern."

Mr. Forde described as cynics those who say that the main thrust of U.S. policy in the Caribbean is to combat a Cuban threat. "We firmly reject those nihilistic analyses hoping that a country with the capacity of the U.S. would not be so shortsighted as to base its foreign policy on such a negative approach," Mr. Forde said. He expressed the hope that signs of genuine sensitivity which the Jimmy Carter administration has given "will be increasingly translated into concrete forms."

No Big Foreign Policy Shift Seen

FL202225 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 17 Jul 79 p 1 FL

[Text] External Affairs Minister, Mr. Henry Forde yesterday outlined Barbados' foreign policy with no major changes in emphasis. Present diplomatic relations, he said, will be maintained and strengthened and Barbados will continue to seek meaningful relationships with countries with which it does not have ties.

Mr. Forde told the annual heads of overseas missions meeting that Barbados believed in the equality of states. He said that it will continue to emphasise the need for greater consultation and improved communication. "For us, the principle of the equality of states is no empty maxim. The equality of states is fundamental to our policy, economic or technological disparities notwithstanding," he added. For the three years since the Barbados Labour Party came to power, Mr. Forde said that foreign policy had been designed to move steadily towards a transformation of external relations to bring the more in tune with reality. "It is not a question of us 'trying to be big' or 'rushing in where angels fear to tread', but of facing realities in the interest of Barbadian people, realising that smallness will limit our power, but conscious that influence is not related solely to size.

He listed the major achievements in external affairs as: the creation of a new dimension in Caribbean cooperation, reflected in thrust in the eastern Caribbean and in agreements with Trinidad; reestablishment of the "African connection," typified by the deepening of relationship with Nigeria and assistance to Zimbabwe and Namibia, and expansion of relations with African states; the strengthening of our bilateral ties with traditional trading and cultural partners, exemplified in the Canada/CARICOM agreement, in work among the Caribbean group for co-operation in economic development; the strong support for the Commonwealth; the realisation of the concept of friendly relations with all nations characterised by the establishment of diplomatic relations with eastern Europe, China, Iceland and the Vatican, among others; and the development of an active role within the United Nations and the OAS, culminating in election to UNICEF and contribtuion to the search for a solution to the political problems in Nicaragua.

JAMAICA

ELECTORAL REFORM BILL TO BE AMENDED

FL202210 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 18 Jul 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpt] The controversial bill on electoral reform now before Parliament is to be amended and additional companion legislation prepared, the Hon. Keble Munn told the House of Representatives yesterday. Mr. Munn was reporting on the progress of discussions between government and opposition on the representation of the People (amendment) Act which was tabled in the House two weeks ago and was to have been debated last week. The debate was deferred, however, when the opposition raised objections that the bill as tabled did not reflect agreement reached with government on how to circumvent constitutional difficulties which the government said stood in the way of full implementation of the agreement.

INTER-AMERICAN

LATIN AMERICA TO BLOCK WORLDWIDE AIR FARE WAR

PA220409 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0011 GMT 22 Jul 79 PA

[By German Acero Espinosa]

[Text] Bogota, 21 Jul (EFE)--Latin America has mounted a boycott against the "world air rates and routes war" promote by the United States. Representatives from this continent announced that they will confirm the boycott here during a world meeting scheduled for Monday. According to Radio Cadena Nacional, civil aeronautics sources announced that the open rate policy harms only the smaller airlines in Latin America.

The United States launched the policy after finding it profitable, especially for the air monopolies in North America. As a matter of fact, those same monopolies found out not long ago that it was more profitable to fly at low fares than to keep planes and airline personnel grounded. President Jimmy Carter himself has come out in favor of a policy of open air rates and routes all over the world. In Bogota, where one of the four world meetings of international aviation bodies is scheduled to be held, the international air transportation association (IATA) will also be consolidated in order to avert a crisis as a result of Braniff's withdrawal from the IATA. Braniff controls most of the air traffic between South America and the United States. The "boycott" against U.S. aviation policy which is harmful to commercial airlines with little capital in Latin America was launched last week in Buenos Aires.

Colombian Civil Aeronautics Director Guillermo Gaviria Echeverry announced that his country will back Latin America's plan. Curbs will also be established in Bogota against the U.S. policy of reducing air fares as much as 50 percent. The meeting will be attended by aviation executives from Latin America and observers from other parts of the world interested in blocking the "worldwide air fares and routes war" sponsored by North America.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION RECOGNIZED

PA230200 Paris AFP in English 0157 GMT 23 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, July 22 (AFP)--The Dominican Republic today recognized the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction. The announcement was made by Foreign Relations Secretary Ramon Emilio Jimenez, Jr., who returned today from Managua, the Nicaraguan capital.

BUSINESS COUNCIL PROTESTS U.S. PROTECTIONISM

PA121204 Paris AFP in Spanish 0253 GMT 21 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 20 Jul (AFP)--The National Council of Businessmen, which represents 28 organizations, expressed here today its concern over what it calls the "manifest protectionist policy implemented by the U.S. Government and directly affecting Dominican interests." In an open letter to U.S. Ambassador Robert Yost, the council said that the U.S. protectionist policy has affected not only sugar, on which a policy of import restriction has been applied, but also the Dominican Republic's growing textile exports. Businessmen's [words indistinct] said that the private sector believes that the United States cannot postpone reconsideration of all protectionist measures which have been applied to the detriment of the Dominican Republic. The council, the document published in the local press said, makes its appeal so that "we can establish more favorable consitions for the preservation of Dominican economic health and the national democratic regime."

ECUADOR

COMMUNIST PARTY DEMANDS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH CUBA

PA221726 Paris AFP in Spanish 1629 GMT 22 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 22 Jul (AFP)--Today, the Communist Party of Ecuador [PCE] praised the military government's decision to partially renew relations with Cuba and demanded the prompt reestablishment of diplomatic relations. On Monday, the Ecuadorean Government reestablished consular and trade relations with Cuba, which had been suspended in 1962. Foreign Minister Jose Ayala said that diplomatic realtions with Cuba will have to be negotiated. The PCE also hailed the victory of the Nicaraguan people led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

SUPREME COURT PRESIDENT SUBMITS RESIGNATION

PA211746 Paris AFP in Spanish 1601 GMT 21 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 21 Jul (AFP)--Supreme Court President Dr Gonzalo Karolys has submitted his resignation, which should be accepted by the members of the Supreme Council of Government on Monday, official sources have reported. Karolys presented his irrevocable resignation, citing personal motives and his decision to return to private professional activities. Dr Gonzalo Zambrano Palacios will become interim president of the Supreme Court of Justice. The post will remain vacant until the meeting of the National Chamber of Representatives (legislative branch) which begins work on 10 August.

URUGUAY

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON AID TO NICARAGUA

PY201809 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1500 GMT 20 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Within the next few days further details will be known regarding the aid Uruguay will give to the Nicaraguan people. Food and medicine will be sent shortly, Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle Martinez announced in Chile. Regarding the recognition of the new government, he said that reports on the present situation are being continuously received. When he was interviewed in Chile by Radio Espectador's special correspondent, the Uruguayan minister said:

[Begin recording] We are receiving reports, but they still do not permit us to form a clear picture of the situation. We will therefore wait for future events in order to be able to analyze calmly the new government which will rule in our sister republic of Nicaragua.

[Question] To what extent can Uruguay cooperate the reconstruction of that country in order to help it a little, within the aid program offered by all Latin American countries?

[Answer] Well, in Uruguay those constructive concerns have existed for several days, since the Nicaraguan problem began to [words indistinct]. The efforts are now being coordinated in order to send the Nicaraguan people [words indistinct] medicine and the support we can also give in health care. [end recording] You have heard Minister Folle Martinez speaking to El Espectador's special correspondent in Santiago, Chile.